

Section 12. Inventory of Historic Resources: Sites 101–125

Site 101

KHC Survey #: GD-514

Photographs: Figures 12.01–12.07

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 714682 N: 4170933

Description: This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 12.01). The residence, located at 2172 KY 1355, is oriented to the northwest. A shed-roof porch extends along the side-gable portion of the façade. The porch is supported by modern wood posts resting on a wood deck. The porch has a concrete block foundation. The porch roof is sheathed in metal panels. The porch shelters a single-leaf entry with a half-light door along the side-gable portion of the façade. To the left of the entry is a window with single-over-single double-hung sashes. Centered along the front-gable portion of the façade is a window with single-over-single double-hung sashes. The southwest elevation has two windows: one with single-over-single

double-hung sashes and a second with horizontal two-over-two double-hung sashes (Figure 12.02). A shed-roof addition is located along the rear elevation of the front-gable portion of the house. This addition has a single-leaf entry along its southwest elevation. This entry opens onto a poured concrete slab. A gable-roof section extends from the rear elevation of the side-gable portion of the T-plan. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of both the front-gable portion of the T-plan and the gable-roof section to the rear of the side-gable portion of the T-plan. The soffits of the residence have been clad in vinyl or aluminum. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a mortared stone foundation. This site may be indicated on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties. Two residences indicated as “W. S.,” and a third as “M. H.,” are in the general vicinity of Site 100 (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). A previous house could have been located on or near the location of the current residence. This residence appears to be indicated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).



Figure 12.01. Site 101, One-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house with outbuildings (GD-514).



Figure 12.02. Site 101, Southwest elevation of the house.

A number of outbuildings and a rock abutment are associated with this site. Located to the rear of the house is a gable-roof outbuilding clad in board-and-batten siding (1) (Figure 12.03). A window opening with an apparent horizontal two-light sash is located on the northwest elevation of the outbuilding. The roof of this outbuilding is clad in prefabricated metal panels. A shed-roof outbuilding clad in vertical boards is found adjacent to the previous outbuilding (2). The southwest elevation of this second outbuilding has a shed-roof addition. The roof of the outbuilding is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. Southeast of the residence is a front-gable barn with a double-leaf entry (3) (Figure 12.04). The barn is clad in vertical boards and its roof is sheathed in metal. This barn appears on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). West of the barn is a shed-roof outbuilding (4). The purpose of this outbuilding is unknown. A livestock chute is also associated with this site (5) (Figure 12.05). Plank fencing serves as the sides of the chute, while a portion of the ramp appears to be constructed of stone and possibly brick. Southwest of the house is a front-gable, double-leaf entry garage clad in

vertical boards (6) (Figure 12.06). The garage has exposed rafter tails and its roof is sheathed in metal. The garage rests on a stone pier foundation. A non-historic side-gable outbuilding is also associated with this site (7). Mortared and dry-laid rock abutments are found to either side of the poured concrete bridge that connects the site to KY 1355 (8) (Figure 12.07). None of the outbuildings or the rock abutments appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement porch supports and siding, window with horizontal two-over-two sashes, clad soffits, and shed-roof rear addition, this residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. It is unclear from the exterior what type of framing system it is constructed of, so without further information, it does not appear to be significant for its construction methods or technique. The form of the house is not uncommon to the area, as a number of T-plan houses are located within the proposed project's APE. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance.



Figure 12.03. Site 101, Outbuildings (1 and 2) located to the rear of the house.



Figure 12.04. Site 101, Front-gable barn clad in vertical boards (3).



Figure 12.05. Site 101, Livestock chute (5).

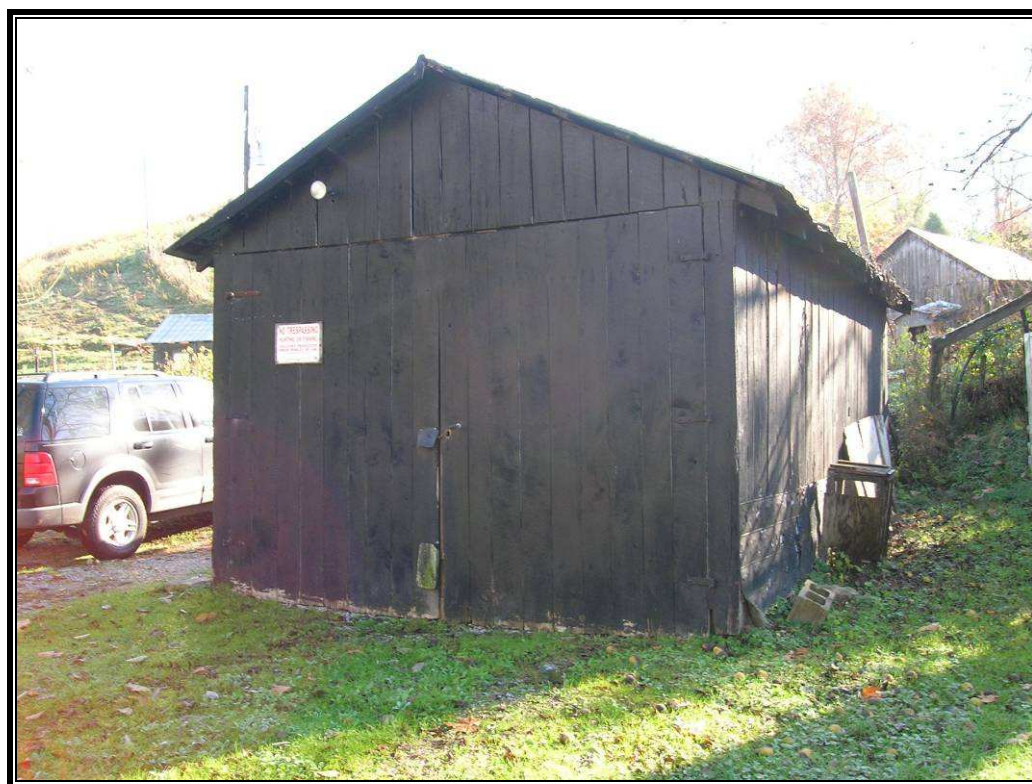


Figure 12.06. Site 101, Front-gable, frame garage with a double-leaf entry (6).



Figure 12.07. Site 101, Mortared rock abutment for driveway bridge (8).

For a farm to be eligible as an agricultural complex, both the house and outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity. The house anchors the farm and is the principal building on the landscape. For a farm to be considered eligible without the house appearing to be individually eligible, the outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity and also reflect the historic association and feeling of the farm. Although this site contains a number of outbuildings and rock abutments for the poured concrete bridge, the site's significance is not evident on the landscape. The site has domestic outbuildings, although their original purposes cannot be determined. The outbuildings, both agricultural and domestic, are typical of those found in the area with a number of them possibly dating to the period of the residence's construction. This site is not an outstanding example of a livestock and/or tobacco farm in Garrard County dating from the late-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The historic period of development of this site is not distinguishable from those of its immediate surroundings. The surrounding setting and topography of the site are scenic, but setting alone does not qualify a site for NRHP eligibility. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not

appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 102

KHC Survey #: GD-515

Photographs: Figures 12.08–12.12

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 714745 N: 4171130

Description: This is a one-story, two-bay (w/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 12.08). The house, oriented to the southeast, is located at 2293 KY 1355. A shed-roof porch extends the width of the side-gable portion of the façade. This porch is supported by wood box columns resting on a wood deck. The foundation of the porch is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. The porch shelters a window with six-over-six double-hung sashes along the side-gable portion of the façade. The majority of the windows throughout the house have the same type of sashes. The porch also shelters a single-leaf entry with a six-light door along the front-gable portion of the façade. The ridgeline of the side-gable portion is lower than that of the front-gable portion of the

house. A single window is centered along the front-gable portion of the façade. A single window is also located along the southwest gable end (Figure 12.09). The view of the southwest elevation illustrates how short the side-gable portion of the T-plan is compared to the length of the front-gable portion of the house. A shed-roof addition is located to the rear of the side-gable portion of the residence. A shed-roof porch addition extends along the majority of the northeast elevation (Figure 12.10). This porch is supported by modern wood posts and has a wood deck. The soffits of the house have been wrapped in aluminum. Two brick chimneys pierce the ridgeline of the front-gable portion of the house. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The house is clad in aluminum siding while the foundation is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. This residence does not appear to be indicated on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This residence is also not illustrated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). This site is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b).

Northeast of the house is a front-gable, two-bay garage clad in vertical boards (Figure

12.11). The northeast elevation of the garage has a shed-roof addition. The roof of the garage is sheathed in metal panels. Northeast of the garage and adjacent to KY 1355 is a general purpose, front-gable, three bent barn (Figure 12.12). Livestock stalls are located along the sides of the central aisle of the barn. Side vents, typical of tobacco barns, are visible along the southeast elevation of the barn. The barn has exposed rafter tails and its roof is sheathed in metal panels. The barn is shown on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). Neither of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the aluminum siding, wrapped soffits, shed-roof rear addition, and shed-roof side porch addition. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 12.08. Site 102, One-story, two-bay, frame T-plan house and outbuildings (GD-515).



Figure 12.09. Site 102, Façade and southwest elevations of the house.

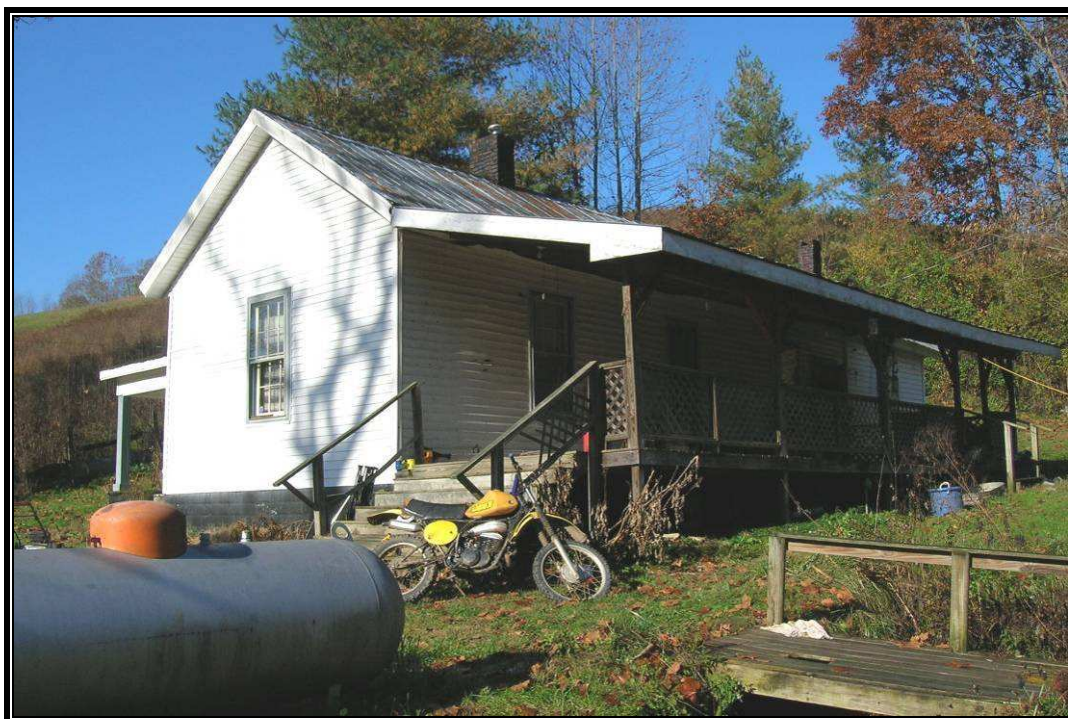


Figure 12.10. Site 102, Façade and northeast elevations of the house.

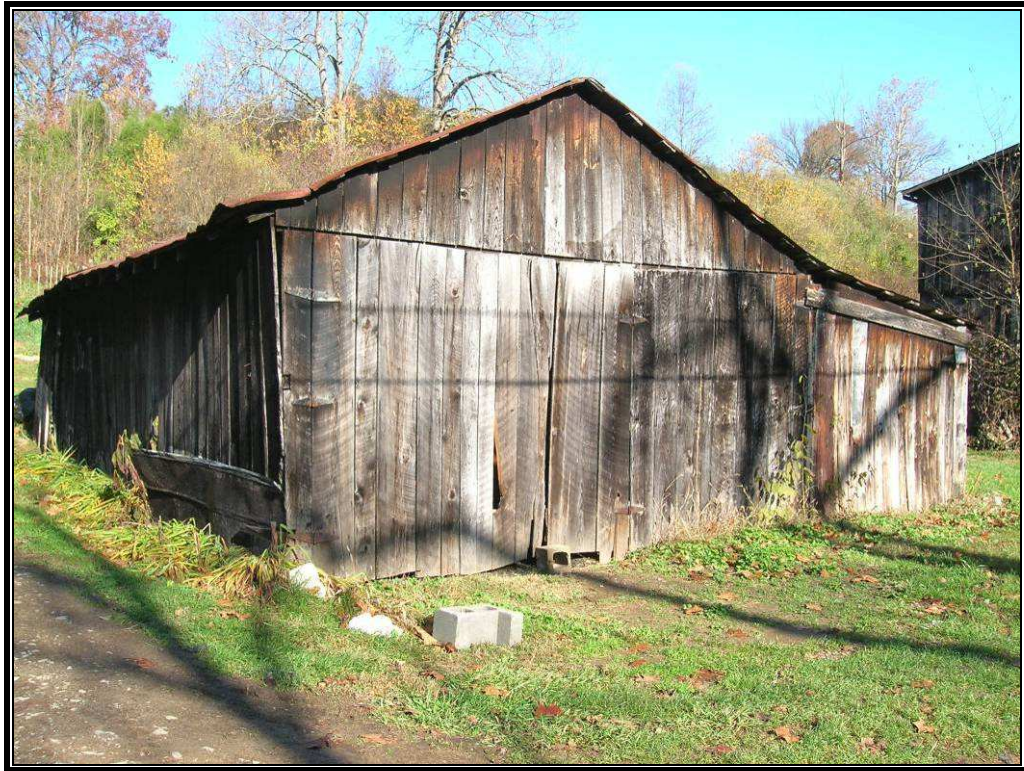


Figure 12.11. Site 102, Front-gable, two-bay garage clad in vertical boards.



Figure 12.12. Site 102, Frame general purpose barn northeast of the house.

Site 103

KHC Survey #: GD-516

Photographs: Figures 12.13–12.15

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 715090 N: 4171311

Description: This is a two-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable, frame house in deteriorated condition (Figure 12.13). The abandoned house, located along a private drive southeast of KY 1355, is oriented to the northwest. The shed-roof porch shelters the four bays of the façade's first floor. The porch is supported by debarked tree trunks and its roof is sheathed in metal panels. The porch deck is no longer extant. Only one of the façade's single-leaf entries retains a half-light door. The entries are flanked by windows. The façade's second floor has two window openings. Only one of the façade windows retains its two-over-two double-hung sashes. The majority of façade windows only retain a single two-light sash. The rear elevation of the house has a shed-roof addition that appears to be historic (Figure 12.14). The northeast

elevation of this addition has a shed-roof porch supported by wood posts. The roof of the side porch is sheathed in metal. The side porch shelters a single-leaf entry. To the left of the entry is a window with two-over-two double-hung sashes. The roof indicates the house once had a ridgeline chimney. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Vertical boards are visible beneath missing sections of weatherboards, possibly indicating the house is of box-frame construction. A continuous stone foundation supports the house. A view of the interior of the main block of the house reveals that the interior walls are constructed of vertical boards. A portion of the second floor is missing, as is the interior stairway. This site does not seem to appear on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This residence is illustrated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).

Immediately to the rear of the house is a dry-laid stone hillside cellar (Figure 12.15). The cellar appears to be in poor condition. No other historic outbuildings appear to be associated with this site.



Figure 12.13. Site 103, Two-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame abandoned house (GD-516).



Figure 12.14. Site 103, Northeast elevation of the house.



Figure 12.15. Site 103, Dry-laid stone hillside cellar to rear of house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Although this house retains much of its original massing and materials, the deferred maintenance of the former residence has compromised the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Through its deteriorating condition, the site has lost window sashes and lights, sections of cladding, doors, the porch deck, interior stairway, flooring of the second story, and the chimney. With its deteriorated condition and loss of historic materials, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 104

KHC Survey #: GD-517

Photographs: Figures 12.16–12.28

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 715327 N: 4171717

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/w/d), log house with historic additions (Resource A) and outbuildings (Figure 12.16). The house, oriented to the south, is located at the end of a long private drive on a hilltop east of KY 1355. The east portion of the house is of log construction and has a single-leaf side entry with a deep reveal typical of log construction. Poured concrete steps are found in front of the entry. To the left of the entry are two windows. The majority of windows throughout the main block of the house have two-over-two double-hung sashes. Two windows are found along the second floor of the log portion's façade: one directly above the entry and a second near the corner of the east section of the facade. Two second story windows are located on the rear elevation of the eastern log portion of the house. Two small projections are found on both the façade and rear elevations of the log portion of the house near the eaves. Although speculative, these small projections, which are clad in aluminum, could be evidence of end girts. The foundation of the eastern log portion of the house is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. The west portion of the main block of the house appears to be a historic addition (Figure 12.17).



Figure 12.16. Site 104, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, log house with additions (GD-517).



Figure 12.17. Site 104, Façade and west elevation of house.

The construction method of this portion of the house could not be determined, although it could be either frame or log. A possible log plate is visible along the eave, extending the length of the façade and along the rear of the west portion. This may indicate the west portion of the house is also of log or heavy timber construction. The west portion of the main block consists of a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/w/d), section. A gable-roof porch shelters a window and a single-leaf entry located on the right side of the porch. The porch is supported by wood box columns resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch rests on a concrete block foundation. The entry has a three-light door. The windows to the left of the entry have two-over-two double-hung sashes. No upper story windows are present along the façade of the west portion of the main block. A window with single-over-single double-hung sashes is located near the apex of the west gable. A large mortared stone chimney pierces the ridgeline of the main block of the house. This chimney may originally have been an exterior chimney for the eastern log portion of the house.

A one-story ell is located to the rear of the west portion of the residence's main block (Figure 12.18). The west elevation of the rear

ell forms a continuous wall plane with the west gable end of the main block of the house. Two windows are found on the west elevation of the ell: one with six-over-six double-hung sashes; and a second that appears to have single-over-single double-hung sashes. The east elevation of the rear ell has a single-leaf entry and three windows (Figure 12.19). The windows have six-over-six double-hung sashes. Two dry-laid stone chimneys are associated with the rear ell: one pierces the ridgeline; the second is an exterior gable end chimney with shoulders. The location of the two rear ell chimneys leads to speculation that the ell was constructed in two periods. The foundation of the rear ell is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. The window surrounds and soffits of the house have been wrapped in aluminum. The roof of the house is sheathed in metal panels. The house is clad in vinyl siding. This residence may appear as the "J. Stone" residence on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This residence also appears to be illustrated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).



Figure 12.18. Site 104, West elevation of rear ell.



Figure 12.19. Site 104, East elevation of rear ell and rear elevation of main block of house.

Located to the rear of the house is a front-gable, single-bay outbuilding with exposed rafter tails (Resource B) (Figure 12.20). The roof is sheathed in metal panels and the outbuilding is clad in board-and-batten siding. East of the residence is a front-gable, single-bay, frame garage (Resource C) (Figure 12.21). The garage has a double-leaf entry and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. The garage is clad in rolled asphalt siding in a brick pattern, although sections are missing, revealing vertical boards beneath the cladding. A number of agricultural outbuildings are located to the east of the residence (Figure 12.22). The first is a front-gable, three-bay barn clad in vertical boards (Resource D) (Figure 12.23). A pedestrian entry with a door constructed of vertical boards is located to the right of the off-center barn entry. This barn does not appear to be over 50 years of age. Southwest of the previous barn is a smaller, front-gable, single-bay barn clad in vertical boards (Resource E) (Figure 12.24). The entry has a horizontal sliding door on a metal track. The barn has exposed rafter tails and its roof is sheathed in metal panels. A large tobacco barn with eight side vents and clad in vertical boards is located east of the residence (Resource F) (Figure 12.25). The north gable end of the barn appears to have two or three bays. The center bay has two horizontal sliding doors on a metal track. The roof of the barn is sheathed in metal panels. One barn, probably this tobacco barn, is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). A shed-roof equipment or livestock shed is located to the west of the tobacco barn (Resource G) (Figure 12.26). The north and east elevations of the shed have open bays. The roof appears to be sheathed in metal and the south and west elevations are clad in vertical boards. The shed appears to be supported by wood posts. This structure does not appear to be over 50 years of age.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. This residence appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of an early nineteenth century log residence in rural Garrard County. The residence retains the historic qualities of location, design, materials, setting, association, and feeling. Modifications have taken place but the house continues to express its early nineteenth century origins. The non-historic modifications to

the residence include the vinyl siding, wrapping of the soffits and window surrounds, possibly the addition of the front porch, and the replacement sashes in the windows of the rear ell. With the exception of the possible porch addition, the residence retains its historic massing and form. While the modifications have diminished the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the residence retains sufficient integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, as well as design and materials to convey its significance. A review of the “Multiple Resources of Garrard County, Kentucky” NRHP nomination indicated that 41 log structures were identified during the 1984 countywide survey. Nine log structures were listed in the NRHP as part of the nomination, although additional sites with log cores and subsequent additions were also included in the nomination. Those listed in the NRHP include: one rectangular-pen log house; a double-pen log residence; six dog-trot plan log residences; and a single example of a saddlebag plan of log construction (Powell 1984:7:3-7:4). Site 104 also appears to be an excellent example of log construction in the county. The records review did not reveal information associating this site with a significant event or person in history. Thus, this residence appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of an early nineteenth century log residence in rural Garrard County.

Three, possibly four, of the outbuildings appear to be over 50 years of age: the front-gable domestic outbuilding to the rear of the house (Resource B), the front-gable garage (Resource C), and two barns (Resources E and F). The front-gable, three-bay barn (Resource D) and the equipment storage shed (Resource G) appear to be less than 50 years of age. Similar agricultural outbuildings are found throughout the APE for the proposed project in rural Garrard County. None of the outbuildings date to the construction period of the residence and none appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP as excellent examples of diversified farm buildings. The outbuildings do not contribute significance to the site as a whole or to the house’s area of significance.



Figure 12.20. Site 104, Front-gable, single-bay frame outbuilding (Resource B).



Figure 12.21. Site 104, Front-gable, frame garage (Resource C).



Figure 12.22. Site 104, Overview of agricultural outbuildings looking to the southeast.



Figure 12.23. Site 104, Front-gable, three-bay barn (Resource D).



Figure 12.24. Site 104, Small, front-gable barn clad in vertical boards (Resource E).



Figure 12.25. Site 104, West elevation of tobacco barn (Resource F).



Figure 12.26. Site 104, Shed-roof equipment or livestock shed (Resource G).

In order to more fully evaluate larger cultural resources, such as agricultural properties, the NRHP has established a series of landscape characteristics considered to be tangible evidence of the activities and habits of people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land. The National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes addresses eleven discrete areas grouped into two broad categories:

Processes (actions instrumental in shaping the land, such as responses to fertile soils):

- 1) land uses and activities
- 2) patterns of spatial organization—features such as land use and field patterns as well as relationships between major physical components such as dwellings and agricultural outbuildings
- 3) responses to the natural environment—siting buildings to take advantage of lakes, rivers, or grasslands
- 4) cultural traditions—social, ethnic, or religious traditions, as well as skills and trades of occupants

Components (physical evidence on the land, such as buildings, orchards, and pastures):

- 5) circulation networks—systems of movement, both internal and external
- 6) boundary demarcations
- 7) vegetation related to land use—including agricultural, ornamental, and incidental vegetation
- 8) buildings, structures, and objects
- 9) clusters—groupings of buildings
- 10) archaeological sites (not applicable for the purposes of this report)
- 11) small-scale elements such as gateposts (McClelland, et al 1999:3-6).

This farm retains a number of these landscape characteristics, including: 1) Land uses and activities are exhibited in the placement of the existing outbuildings and the use of fields for crops or pastures. 2) Patterns of spatial organization are evident in the siting of the main residence and agricultural outbuildings, which is also a 3) response to the natural environment. The main residence is

sited on top of a hill at a distance from KY 1355. The drive extends up the hillside to the side of the residence, with the agricultural outbuildings to the east and southeast of the house. 5) Circulation patterns are present in the drive leading from KY 1355 to the residence, farm lanes that lead from the house to fields to the north, and a farm lane that passes the agricultural buildings to access fields to the east and south. The drive is the only lane depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). 6) Boundary demarcations such as fence rows and a few tree lines are visible from the main residence. These demarcations relate to field patterns and possible ownership boundaries. The majority of land has been cleared. Large groups of trees are found northeast, east, and south of the residence. 7) The majority of land is used for pasture, except for sections probably used for raising tobacco. 8 and 9) Buildings on the property are grouped into domestic and agricultural clusters with the agricultural buildings located a short distance from the domestic yard of the residence. Only two historic domestic outbuildings remain that are associated with the main residence. Examples of possible domestic outbuildings that could have been associated with the main residence include a smoke house, poultry house, cellar, cistern or well, and privy. Only two of the agricultural buildings (Resources E and F) may be over 50 years of age. In addition, a residence is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map east of the main residence and barn (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). This residence appears to be no longer extant. 11) Small-scale elements include the fence rows associated with the agricultural use of the property. The site lacks other small scale elements such as water tanks, cattle guards, and feeding troughs.

While the property exhibits many of the landscape characteristics required for consideration as a rural historic landscape, it still must meet one of the NRHP criterion for listing and maintain integrity. The NRHP, which is maintained by the National Park Service, provides specific criteria (Criteria A

through D) for evaluating the significance of properties over fifty years of age.

National Register Criterion A relates to significant associations with events that have contributed to the broad patterns of our history. National Register Criterion B considers associations that exist with the lives of significant persons from our past. Criterion C relates to the significant outward expression of a property such as its type, period, or method of construction. This might also be applicable if the site represents the work of a master, if it possesses high artistic values, or if it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Criterion D, which is usually reserved for archaeological resources, applies when valuable and important information from history or pre-history is present.

Although this site retains a number of landscape characteristics used in evaluating NRHP eligibility, the site does not appear to be an outstanding example of a rural historic landscape in Garrard County. The majority of the landscape characteristics this site retains are commonly found in rural areas of central Kentucky, such as pastures and fence rows for livestock, tree lines and fence rows visibly exhibiting boundary demarcations, and the siting of residences and agricultural structures to maximize use and access to the agricultural fields. Retaining only two domestic outbuildings and possibly two historic agricultural outbuildings, few visible field circulation patterns, lack of small scale elements, and the loss of a residence depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b) are all contributing factors in the evaluation of this site as a rural historic landscape. Therefore, this site does not appear to meet the threshold required for significance under Criterion A. No associations were found in the records review between the property and persons/families of local prominence for significance under Criterion B. The outbuildings are also not architecturally outstanding examples of domestic or agricultural outbuildings and do not appear to

be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The proposed NRHP boundary for this site includes the residence and the front-gable outbuilding to the rear of the house (Resource B). This outbuilding, which is located in the domestic yard, is a non-contributing resource. The boundary extends along the east edge of the driveway and north to the fenced domestic yard, then to the west along the fence to form the north boundary. The west and south portions of the proposed NRHP boundary also include the domestic yard (Figure 12.27).

Effects Recommendation: Adverse Effect.

Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr: Adverse Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for this site lies approximately 580 ft to the southeast and approximately 730 ft south of the proposed Section 11, which is part of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr. The house is oriented to the south. As such, the proposed alternatives for the electric transmission line will be visible from the rear and side yards, resulting in an effect to a historic resource that appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors rather than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed. In this example, the view from the rear of the house includes a few trees, fences, and pastures (Figure 12.28). Significance under Criterion C for distinctive design or physical characteristics is normally not diminished by influences that do not alter or remove the materials manifesting the characteristics or methods the structure represents. In this example, the proposed project is introducing new vertical and horizontal elements in the viewshed of the site. According to 36 CFR 800,

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or

association....[and] Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative [36 CFR 800.5(1)].

The proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr appear to be partially screened in the northeastern portion of the viewshed by a tree line and topography, but will probably still be visible above the trees. The proposed electric transmission line of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will be fully visible to the rear and possibly northwest of the house as it crosses the agricultural fields to the north of the house. The introduction of these new vertical and horizontal elements will adversely affect the historic qualities of setting and feeling that contribute to the integrity of the site. Thus, the introduction of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will have an adverse effect on Site 104. As a result of the adverse effect on the site, consultation between EKPC and KHC is recommended in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate this adverse effect.

Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr: No Effect

No sections contained within the remaining Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr are located either within the established one-mile APE corridor in which Site 104 is located, or within any general proximity to the site. Therefore, Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will have no effect on Site 104.



Figure 12.27. Site 104 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 12.28. Site 104, Overview to the north from rear yard looking to proposed project corridor.

Site 105

KHC Survey #: GD-518

Photographs: Figures 12.29–12.33

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 714074 N: 4171755

Description: This is a two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 12.29). The house, oriented to the south, is located at 624 Jim Clark Road. A shed-roof porch is located along the side-gable portion of the façade and wraps around to the east elevation of the front-gable portion of the T-plan. The porch, which has exposed rafter tails, is supported by wood box columns resting on brick piers. The porch has a poured concrete deck. The single-leaf entry is located along the side-gable portion of the façade. This entry has modern single-light sidelights and a replacement multi-light door. A window is found to the right of the entry. This window

has replacement six-over-six double-hung sashes, as do the majority of windows throughout the house. One window is located along the second story of the side-gable portion of the façade. The front-gable portion of the façade has paired windows along the first floor and a centered window on the second story. The east gable end has a centered window on both the first and second story. The rear of the house has a hip-roof section, which could be a later addition (Figure 12.30). The rear of the hip-roof section has two windows while the east elevation has a single-leaf entry. This entry has a modern door. The hip-roof section rests on a concrete block foundation. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the side-gable portion of the T-plan. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. This residence does not appear to be depicted on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This residence is indicated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).



Figure 12.29. Site 105, Two-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house with outbuildings (GD-518).

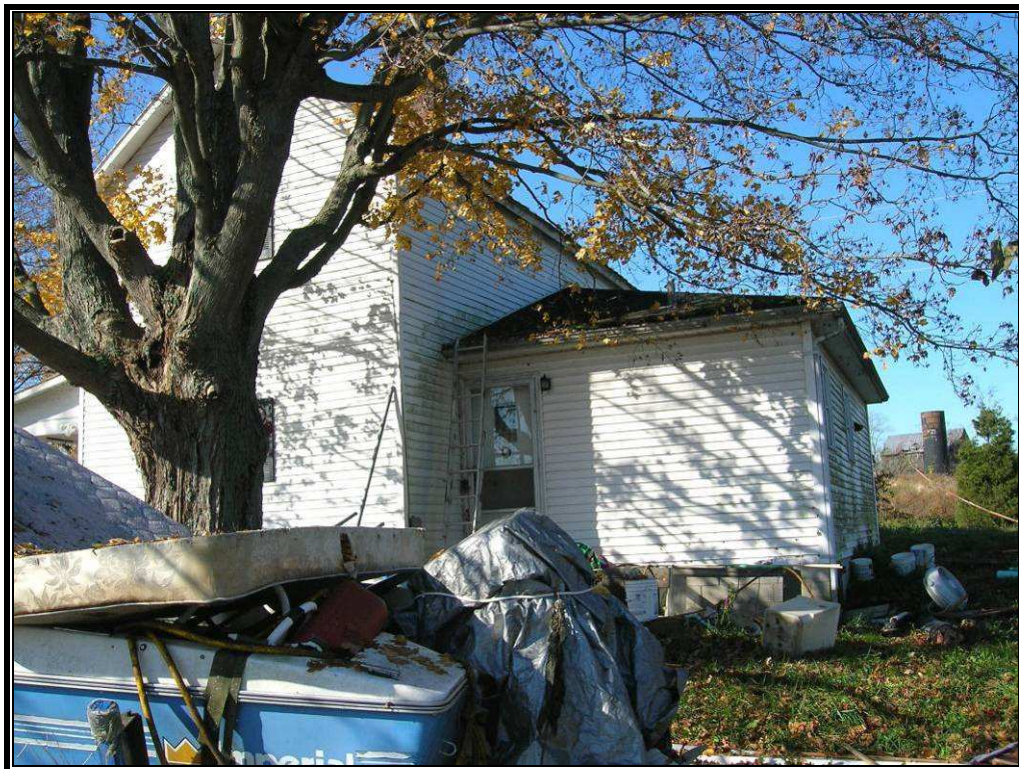


Figure 12.30. Site 105, East and rear elevations of the house.

Five outbuildings are associated with this site. Located to the west of the residence is a front-gable outbuilding clad in vertical boards. The roof of this outbuilding is sheathed in metal. East of the residence is a shed-roof, frame equipment shed (Figure 12.31). The roof is sheathed in metal and the equipment shed is clad in vertical boards. A barn with an eave-oriented double-leaf entry is located east of the house (Figure 12.32). A second entry is located along the west elevation near the southwest corner. The barn is partially clad in board-and-batten siding while the remainder is clad in vertical boards. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. A shed-roof addition is found on the south gable end of the barn. A second shed-roof addition is located along the north gable end of the barn (Figure 12.33). This addition, which is clad in plywood, appears to have a pedestrian entry on the west elevation. The barn is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). Immediately north of the barn is a shed-roof outbuilding. A metal silo is found to the immediate east of the barn. The roof of the silo is no longer extant. None of the

outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement door, sidelights, windows, and siding, and possible hip-roof rear addition, this residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. It is unclear from the exterior what type of framing system is utilized for the house, so without further information, it does not appear to be significant for its construction methods or technique. The form of the house is not uncommon to the area, as a number of T-plan houses are located within the proposed project's APE. As a result, this residence does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance. For a farm to be eligible as an agricultural complex, both the house and outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity. The house anchors the farm and is the principal building on the landscape. For a farm to be considered eligible without the house appearing to be individually eligible, the outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity and also reflect the historic association and feeling of the farm.



Figure 12.31. Site 105, Shed-roof, frame equipment shed located east of the house.



Figure 12.32. Site 105, Eave-oriented barn located east of the house.



Figure 12.33. Site 105, West elevation of barn showing silo and shed-roof outbuilding to the north.

Although this site contains a number of outbuildings, the site's significance is not evident on the landscape. The site has one domestic outbuilding. The agricultural outbuildings are typical of those found in the area, with the barn appearing to date to the period of the residence. This site is not an outstanding example of a livestock and/or tobacco farm in Garrard County dating from the late-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The historic period of development of this site is not distinguishable from those of its immediate surroundings. The surrounding setting and topography of the site are scenic, but setting alone does not qualify a site for NRHP eligibility. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 106

KHC Survey #: GD-519

Photographs: Figures 12.34–12.37

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713943 N: 4171592

Description: This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, frame house (Figure 12.34). The residence, located at 358 Ridge Lane to the southwest of Jim Clark Road, is oriented to the northwest. The façade has a centered single-leaf entry flanked by windows. The windows throughout the house have replacement single-over-single double-hung sashes. The northeast gable end of the residence has a gable-roof addition. The roofline of this addition is lower than that of the main block of the house. The addition has a single window along the façade. The southwest elevation of the house has a large exterior mortared stone chimney with a stepped shoulder along its northwest side (Figure 12.35). Paired windows are found to the right of the chimney. A porch with a wood railing and concrete block foundation is located on the rear of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a parged foundation. This residence is not shown on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The house is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b).



Figure 12.34. Site 106, One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house (GD-519).



Figure 12.35. Site 106, Façade and southwest elevation of the house.

Two outbuildings are associated with this site. The first, a front-gable, frame outbuilding clad in vertical boards, is located to the southwest of the house (Figure 12.36). This outbuilding has a projecting front gable supported by wood posts. The projecting gable shelters a double-leaf entry with doors constructed of vertical boards. The outbuilding has exposed rafter tails. Northeast of the house, at the intersection of Ridge Lane and Jim Clark Road, is a front-gable tobacco barn clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.37). The northeast gable end has an entry with two horizontal sliding doors on a metal track. The doors are constructed of vertical boards. The southwest portion of the barn may have been enlarged, as the vertical board cladding does not appear to be of the same age throughout the barn. Two side vents are visible along the northwest elevation. The southeast elevation of the barn has a shed-roof addition, possibly a stripping room. The barn has exposed rafter tails and the roof is sheathed in metal. The foundation is composed of both wood and poured concrete piers. The barn is depicted on

the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). A short section of a dry-laid rock wall is located in front of the northwest gable end of the barn. This rock wall appears to have been recently constructed.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and gable-end addition. In addition, this residence does not appear to be an excellent example of mid-twentieth century architecture. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 12.36. Site 106, Front-gable, frame outbuilding with projecting gable.



Figure 12.37. Site 106, Northeast and southeast elevations of the tobacco barn.

Site 107

KHC Survey #: GD-520

Photographs: Figures 12.38–12.42

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 714504 N: 4172198

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay residence composed of front- and side-gable sections (Figure 12.38). The house is located at 2943 KY 1355, at the end of a long drive northwest of KY 1355. Oriented to the southeast, the left portion of the residence has a front-gable section while the right portion has a side-gable configuration. The front- and side-gable sections form a continuous wall plane along the façade. A shed-roof porch shelters the left and middle bays of the façade. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch foundation is constructed of concrete blocks. The entry has a four-panel wood door. To the right of the entry is a window with two-over-two double-hung sashes. A window with two-over-two double-hung sashes is located near the apex of the front-gable portion of the façade. The northeast gable end has an exterior concrete block chimney that does not appear to be historic. The southwest elevation of the front-gable portion of the house has two windows: one with single-over-single double-hung sashes; a second with non-historic horizontal sliding single-light sashes. The rear elevation of the front-gable portion of the house has a shed-roof addition (Figure 12.39). This addition has a single-leaf entry and a window with replacement six-over-six double-hung sashes. The roof of the rear addition is sheathed in metal. The addition appears to be clad in wide aluminum siding. To the rear of the side-gable portion and northeast elevation of the front-gable portion of the house is a shed-roof addition. It is unknown if this addition is historic. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation material

could not be determined. This house does not appear to be depicted on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.7). This residence is depicted on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).

A small, three-bay, front-gable barn is located in front of the house (Figure 12.40). Each of the three bays has a double-leaf entry with doors constructed of vertical boards. The roof is sheathed in metal panels and the barn is clad in vertical boards. Two front-gable outbuildings clad in rolled asphalt siding are associated with the site. Northwest of the residence is a front-gable, single-bay barn clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.41). The barn has a horizontal sliding door attached to a metal track. The northeast elevation of the barn has a shed-roof addition with a double-leaf entry. The northeast elevation of the previous addition has an additional shed-roof addition. The barn and additions are clad in vertical boards. The barn rests on wood piers. The barn is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). Southwest of the barn is a six-bay, shed-roof, frame equipment shed (Figure 12.42). The roof and three sides of the equipment shed are clad in metal. None of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding, non-historic concrete block chimney, lack of a historic chimney, replacement window sashes, and shed-roof rear addition, this residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. It is unclear from the exterior what type of framing system is utilized for the house, so without further information, it does not appear to be significant for its construction methods or technique. As a result, this residence does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance. For a farm to be eligible as an agricultural complex, both the house and outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity. The house anchors the farm and is the principal building on the landscape.



Figure 12.38. Site 107, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay house with front- and side-gable sections (GD-520).



Figure 12.39. Site 107, Southwest and rear elevations of the house.



Figure 12.40. Site 107, Front-gable, three-bay barn located in front of the house.



Figure 12.41. Site 107, Single-bay barn clad in vertical boards with two shed-roof additions.



Figure 12.42. Site 107, Barn and frame, shed-roof equipment shed.

For a farm to be considered eligible without the house appearing to be individually eligible, the outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity and also reflect the historic association and feeling of the farm. Although this site contains a number of outbuildings, the site's significance is not evident on the landscape. The agricultural outbuildings are typical of those found in the area. The shed-roof additions to the barn diminish the historic association of the outbuilding to the farm. This site is not an outstanding example of a livestock and/or tobacco farm in Garrard County dating from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The historic period of development of this site is not distinguishable from those of its immediate surroundings. The surrounding setting and topography of the site are scenic, but setting alone does not qualify a site for NRHP eligibility. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 108

KHC Survey #: GD-521

Photographs: Figures 12.43–12.46

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 715200 N: 4172536

Description: This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, frame house (Figure 12.43). The house, oriented to the northwest, is located on the southeast side of KY 1355, adjacent to a long drive and southeast of the intersection of KY 1355 and Jack Black Road. The house currently appears to be abandoned. A shed-roof porch extends the width of the façade. The porch has exposed rafter tails and is supported by modern wood posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch has a poured concrete foundation. A single-leaf entry is sheltered by the porch. This entry is located off-center along the left side of the façade. To the immediate left of the entry is a window with horizontal two-over-two double-hung sashes. The right bay of the façade has a

window with three-over-single double-hung sashes. The window on the southwest elevation has two-over-single double-hung sashes. The rear elevation of the house has a shed-roof addition clad in metal panels (Figure 12.44). The rear elevation of the addition has an opening that either served as an entry or window. The addition and rear elevation of the main block of the house have exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in asbestos shingles. Horizontal wood boards are visible where the asbestos shingle cladding is missing. The foundation is constructed of poured concrete. The “Mrs. Buggins” residence appears to be located in the vicinity of Site 108 on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties, although the form and massing of the current residence makes it doubtful that it dates to 1879 (Figure 5.7). The current house is not illustrated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The house is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye,

Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b).

Three outbuildings are associated with this site. Located to the rear of the house and adjacent to the private drive is a front-gable, single-bay small barn clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.45). The northwest elevation has a double-leaf entry located off-center along the left side of the gable end. The doors of the entry are constructed of vertical boards. The barn has exposed rafter tails and is clad in vertical boards. Located to the immediate rear of the previous barn is a gable-roof outbuilding clad in vertical boards. Located to the front of the house is a non-historic, poured concrete livestock watering trough (Figure 12.46). Northwest of the residence is a collapsed barn. A portion of the former barn roof is clad in metal panels. The collapsed barn is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). None of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 12.43. Site 108, One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house (GD-521).



Figure 12.44. Site 108, Southwest and rear elevations of the house.



Figure 12.45. Site 108, Small, front-gable, single-bay barn located to the rear of the house.



Figure 12.46. Site 108, Collapsed barn and modern livestock water trough.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the various types of window sashes, replacement porch supports, missing section of siding, and the rear addition. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 109

KHC Survey #: GD-522

Photographs: Figures 12.47–12.49

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713418 N: 4167577

Description: This is a one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w) house consisting of front- and side-

gable sections perpendicular to one another (Figure 12.47). The house, oriented to the south and away from U.S. 27, is located at 933 U.S. 27, north of Lancaster. The front-gable and side-gable sections of the house form a continuous wall plane along the façade. The side-gable portion contains the three-bays along the left side of the façade, while the rightmost bay is located in the front-gable section. A shed-roof porch shelters the three right bays. The porch is supported by modern decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch has a modern metal railing and a concrete block foundation. A single-leaf entry opens onto the porch. The entry has a door with three rectangular stepped lights. Flanking the entry are windows with six-over-six double-hung sashes. The majority of the windows of the residence have the same type of sashes. The west elevation of the house has a single-leaf entry. The east elevation of the house has two sets of paired windows with three-over-single double-hung sashes (Figure 12.48). The rear elevation of the front-gable section has a window with six-over-six double-hung sashes. A shed-roof addition fills the area to the rear of the side-gable section and west of the front-gable section.



Figure 12.47. Site 109, One-story, four-bay house with front- and side-gable sections (GD-522).



Figure 12.48. Site 109, East and rear elevations of the house.

The rear elevation of the shed-roof addition has a single-leaf entry that opens onto a porch with a poured concrete deck and a metal railing. Flanking the entry are paired windows with six-over-six double-hung sashes. The soffits of the house have been wrapped in aluminum or vinyl. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of both the front- and side-gable sections of the residence. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in aluminum siding and is supported by a concrete block foundation. Although unclear, this site may be constructed in the vicinity of or on the same location as a toll house along the Lancaster-Lexington Pike, or "Toll Ho.," as illustrated on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). It is undetermined if this is the same residence as indicated on the map. This house appears on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).

Located to the rear of the house is a small, front-gable, single-bay barn clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.49). The double-leaf entry has doors constructed of vertical boards. The

barn has exposed rafter tails and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. This barn does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the aluminum siding, modern porch supports and railing, various types of window sashes, and the shed-roof addition to the rear of the house. It remains unclear if this site is associated with a toll house located on or near this location. The residence no longer visually appears to exhibit an association with nineteenth-century toll roads in Garrard County, if in fact, it ever did. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

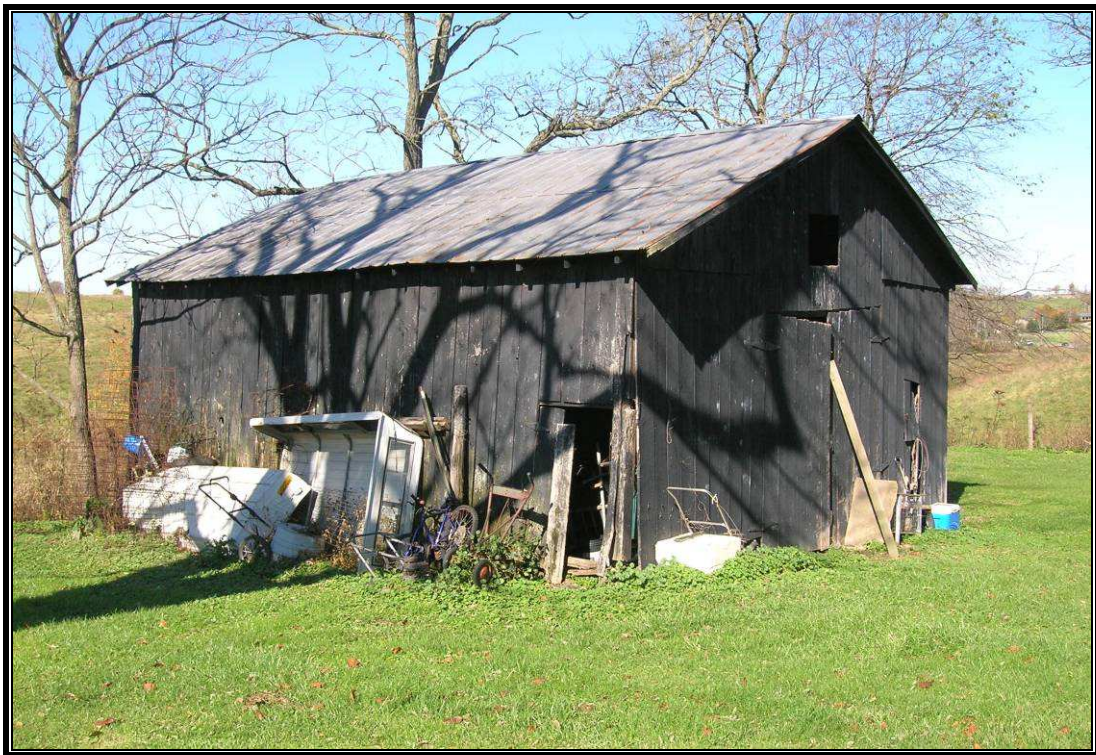


Figure 12.49. Site 109, Small, front-gable, single-bay barn located to rear of house.

Site 110

KHC Survey #: GD-523

Photographs: Figures 12.50–12.56

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713002 N: 4167306

Description: The entrance to Site 110 is marked by gate posts with the name “Highwood” inscribed on them (Figure 12.50). The entry gates, located on either side of the drive near U.S. 27, are constructed of brick with poured concrete caps (Resource A). A non-historic residence is located southwest of the entry gate posts. This site consists of a two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame house (Resource B) with outbuildings (Figure 12.51). The house, oriented to the east, is located west of U.S. 27 and north of the Lancaster city limits at the terminus of a long drive. The house is composed of a secondary hip-roof section containing the right bays of the façade and a projecting hip-roof section that includes the left and middle bays of the façade. The south portion of the projecting hip-roof section forms a ridgeline that continues as a gable to the rear of the residence. A shed-roof porch extends the width of the façade’s projecting hip-roof section. The porch has a pediment over the steps leading to the porch. The pediment provides a focal point along the porch for the single-leaf entry sheltered by the porch. The entry, with a half-light door and transom, is found in the middle bay of the façade. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch supports do not appear to date to the construction of the house. The porch is supported by a concrete block foundation. A window to the left of the entry and the two upper story windows of the façade’s hip-roof projection have two-over-two double-hung sashes. The leftmost window of the façade’s second story has a smaller opening than the remainder of the façade windows. The first floor right bay of the façade, located along the hip-roof, secondary mass of the residence, has a window with a large sash below a narrow sash containing stained glass. This window is currently covered in plastic sheeting. Directly above this

window on the second floor is a window with two-over-single double-hung sashes. The south elevation has a porch with an aluminum awning supported by decorative metal posts, similar to those of the front porch (Figure 12.52). This side porch, which has a poured concrete deck, is located near the façade’s southeast corner. The side porch shelters a single-leaf entry with a transom. This entry is currently covered in plastic sheeting. A window to the left of the side entry has replacement nine-over-nine double-hung sashes (Figure 12.53). The upper story of the south elevation features two cross-gables, each with a window containing two-over-two double-hung sashes. The gable of the rear elevation has a second story centered window. The rear elevation of the secondary hip-roof section appears to have a two-story shed-roof addition. Attached to the rear gable of the residence is a gable-roof addition that connects the rear elevation of the house to a side-gable section. The gable-roof connector could be an enclosed breezeway, but this is speculative. The south elevation of the gable-roof connector has a single-leaf entry with a storm door. Further inside the connector, another single-leaf entry is visible through the storm door. This secondary entry, which appears to open onto an enclosed porch, has a three-light door. To the right of the gable-roof connector’s exterior entry is a window with two-over-two double-hung sashes. The roof of the gable-roof connector addition is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rear side-gable section of the house has a window opening that has been altered to accommodate a window with replacement single-light horizontal sliding sashes. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the rear side-gable section. This section of the residence is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Piercing the south slope of the main block’s roof is a large brick chimney. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The hip-roof secondary mass is supported by a continuous brick foundation. The remainder of the foundation material could not be determined. The residence does not seem to appear on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This house is depicted on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).



Figure 12.50. Site 110, Entry gate posts to “Highwood” located near U.S. 27.



Figure 12.51. Site 110, Two-story, three-bay house with projecting hip-roof section (GD-523).



Figure 12.52. Site 110, Façade and south elevations of the house (Resource A).



Figure 12.53. Site 110, South and rear elevations of the house.

Four outbuildings and a small scale element appear to be associated with the residence. The first is a front-gable, single-bay outbuilding located to the rear of the house (Resource C). This outbuilding is visible in Figure 12.53. The single-leaf entry has a door constructed of vertical boards. The outbuilding is clad in vertical boards and various other materials. Also, to the rear of the house is a hand-crank well or cistern pump (Resource D). Southwest of the residence is a front-gable, single-bay garage (Resource E) (Figure 12.54). The double-leaf entry has doors constructed of vertical boards. The roof of the garage is sheathed in metal. The garage is clad in vertical boards. The foundation material of the garage could not be determined. A front-gable, single-bay livestock barn with shed-roof side additions is located southwest of the residence (Resource F) (Figure 12.55). The southeast gable end of the barn has an entry with two horizontal sliding doors attached to a metal track. Each of the shed-roof side additions has a single entry. The roof of the livestock barn is sheathed in metal panels. The barn is clad in vertical boards and board-and-batten siding. The foundation material of the barn could not be determined. Northeast of the residence is a front-gable, single-bay tobacco barn (Resource G) (Figure 12.56). The double-leaf entry has doors constructed of vertical boards. Four vents are visible along the east elevation of the barn. The barn is clad in vertical boards. Both barns (Resources F and G) are depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding, non-historic porch supports, two replacement windows, shed-roof rear addition, and gable-roof connector addition, this residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. It is unclear from the exterior what type of framing system is utilized for the house, so without further information, it does not appear to be significant for its construction methods or technique. This residence also does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor

does it appear to represent the work of a master. As a result, this residence does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance. For a farm to be eligible as an agricultural complex, both the house and outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity. The house anchors the farm and is the principal building on the landscape. For a farm to be considered eligible without the house appearing to be individually eligible, the outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity and also reflect the historic association and feeling of the farm. The site retains two domestic outbuildings (Resources C and E) and a small scale element (Resource D), including the garage and well/cistern pump. The original purpose of Resource C cannot be determined. The outbuildings, both agricultural and domestic, are typical of those found in the area and a number of them may date to the period of the residence. Although this site contains a number of outbuildings, the site's significance is not evident on the landscape. The agricultural outbuildings are typical of those found in the area. This site is not an outstanding example of a livestock and/or tobacco farm in Garrard County dating from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The historic period of development of this site is not distinguishable from those of its immediate surroundings. Recent residential development toward Lancaster has diminished the historic quality of setting for the site. The immediate surrounding setting and topography of the site are scenic, but setting alone does not qualify a site for NRHP eligibility. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 12.54. Site 110, Front-gable, single-bay garage clad in vertical boards (Resource E).



Figure 12.55. Site 110, Front-gable livestock barn with additions (Resource F).

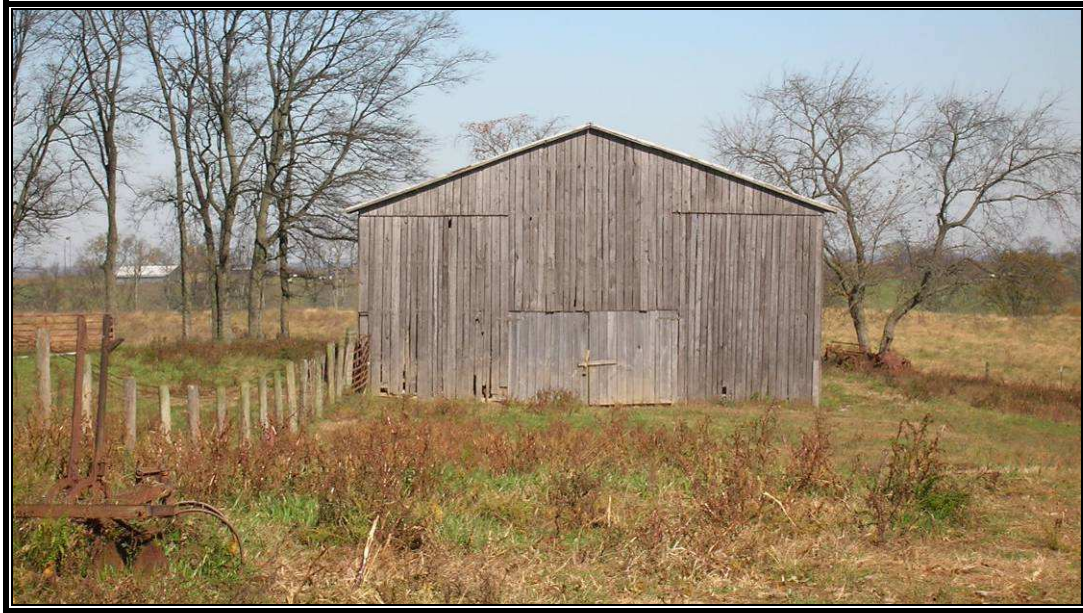


Figure 12.56. Site 110, Front-gable tobacco barn clad in vertical boards (Resource G).

Site 111

KHC Survey #: GD-524

Photographs: Figures 12.57–12.60

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713554 N: 4167360

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/d/w/w), side-gable Tudor Revival house with modifications (Figure 12.57). The house, located at 794 U.S. 27 north of Lancaster, is oriented to the southwest. The asymmetrical façade is comprised of two projecting gable-roof sections. The second bay from the left, located in one of the projecting gables, contains a single-leaf entry. The entry, which contains a replacement non-historic door, has decorative quoins and a triangular door cap constructed of poured concrete. Adjacent to the gable-roof entry section is a second projecting gable-roof section with a higher roofline than that of the entry projection. This second projecting gable has a window with a single-light sash. To either side of the window are two diamond-shaped decorative blocks made of poured concrete.

The same diamond-shaped blocks are found to either side of all three façade windows. The windows of the house have poured concrete sills and a brick soldier course above the metal lintels. Near the apex of the second projecting gable is a small, rectangular window that also has a single light sash. The leftmost window has the same type of sash as the previous projecting gable. The rightmost bay of the façade has a window with replacement single-over-single double-hung sashes. To the immediate left of the projecting gable-roof entry section is an exterior brick chimney with decorative diamond blocks similar to those found to either side of the façade windows. The chimney has a shoulder with a poured concrete cap located above the eave of the house. Two gable-roof dormers are found on the front roof slope of the house. The dormers, clad in vinyl siding, each have a window with replacement single-over-single double-hung sashes. The southeast gable end of the house has an attached, side-gable, single-bay garage. The garage entry may have been altered to accommodate a modern metal overhead door, as vinyl siding is found to the sides and above the entry. A window with replacement single-over-single double-hung sashes is located near the apex of the southeast gable of the house.



Figure 12.57. Site 111, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, Tudor Revival house (GD-524).

The northwest elevation of the house has a gable-roof porch supported by square brick columns (Figure 12.58). The porch has a brick railing capped with poured concrete. The side porch shelters a single-leaf entry and window. The gable of the porch is clad in vinyl siding. The rear elevation reveals the current alterations that are being made to the residence (Figure 12.59). A shed-roof addition is under construction to the rear of the attached garage. This addition has a single-leaf entry with a modern single-light door and is clad in vinyl siding. The addition is supported by a concrete block foundation. A gable-roof addition extends from the northwest portion of the rear elevation. This addition is also clad in vinyl siding. A shed-roof porch addition extends along the remainder of the rear elevation of the main block of the house. This porch addition is supported by modern wood posts resting on a wood deck. The roof is sheathed in asphalt singles. The house has a brick exterior and rests on a poured concrete basement foundation. A soldier course of brick is located above the foundation. Two-light basement windows are visible along the façade of the house. It is unclear if this residence is shown on the 1927 Map of Areal

and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The residence is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b).

Southeast of the residence is a front-gable, two-bay tobacco barn constructed on a hillside (Figure 12.60). The centered entry of the main level has two horizontal sliding doors attached to a metal track. The lower level of the southwest gable end has a double-leaf entry. The doors of both entries are constructed of vertical boards. The barn has seven ridgeline vents. At least five vents are located along the side elevations of the barn. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The barn is clad in vertical boards and is supported by a concrete block foundation. The barn is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). The barn does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The Tudor Revival is generally characterized by distinct design elements and architectural details such as steeply pitched roofs, asymmetrical forms, dominant chimneys, and cross-gable forms.



Figure 12.58. Site 111, Façade and northwest elevation of the house.



Figure 12.59. Site 111, Southeast and rear elevations of the house.



Figure 12.60. Site 111, Southwest and northwest elevations of the tobacco barn.

Windows are typically casements with groupings of three or more units, frequently with diamond pane motifs. Double-hung sashes are also common, although usually more abundant in more vernacular interpretations of the style. For double-hung sashes, the upper sash typically is multi-paned. As opposed to true Tudor examples, the majority of Tudor Revival houses utilize the exposed half-timbered portions for decorative purposes, rather than structural. The exterior and/or the prominent chimney often exhibits decorative brick or stone work. The gables of the more academic versions of Tudor Revival houses are often ornamented with half-timbering details. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement doors, replacement garage door, and additions to the rear of the house. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 112

KHC Survey #: GD-525

Photographs: Figures 12.61–12.62

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713531 N: 4167413

Description: This is a one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w) Ranch house with a gable-on-hip roof (Figure 12.61). The residence, oriented to the southwest, is located at 824 U.S. 27 north of Lancaster. The rightmost two bays of the façade are located in a recessed porch at the south corner of the house. The porch is supported by a decorative metal post resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch shelters a single-leaf entry with a multi-light door. To the immediate right of the entry, near the south corner of the residence, is a narrow window with a four-light metal casement sash.



Figure 12.61. Site 112, One-story, four-bay, gable-on-hip-roof Ranch house (GD-525).

The upper light is fixed while the lower section of three-lights appears to have hinges along one of the vertical edges. The windows along the façade and southeast elevations have the same type of sashes. Brick soldier courses are found above the windows and entries of the house. The window sills are also constructed of brick. The façade has a central bay located in a hip-roof projection. The window has multi-light metal casements. The top row and middle two columns of lights appear to be fixed sashes. The paired four-light casements along the outer edges of the window appear to have hinges along one of the vertical edges. The leftmost window, which is located near the west corner of the residence, also has multi-light metal casements. Two windows are located along the southeast elevation (Figure 12.62). Between the windows is a square section of the exterior wall that appears to have been enclosed with brick. This may have been an opening for an air-conditioner unit, although this is speculative. Attached to the east corner of the house is a single-bay, hip-roof garage. The garage entry has a non-historic, sectional, metal overhead door. A window with metal casements, similar to those on the remainder of the house, is found on the southeast elevation of the garage. The rear of the garage is constructed of exposed concrete block. The wide eaves appear to be clad in replacement material. A parged chimney pierces the rear

roof slope. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in brick veneer and rests on a concrete block foundation. This residence does not appear to be depicted on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The residence is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). No historic outbuildings appear to be associated with this site.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Ranch homes originated in California during the 1930s, and are one-story houses that “ramble” over the house lot. This house style became especially popular during the post-World War II era. Many have ribbons of windows or picture windows located along the façade of the house, with its low pitched roof and elongated mass. Forward facing attached garages are also a common design element of Ranch homes. This house type remains popular up to the present day. Due to their commonality, individual examples must retain a high degree of integrity as well as distinctive features to be eligible. This site, although it retains the majority of its materials and original form, does not appear to be an outstanding example of a Ranch residence. This example is small in comparison to better examples of the type, which are sprawling and much wider along the façade and rear elevations to take full advantage of larger house lots in the suburbs.



Figure 12.62. Site 112, Façade and southeast elevations of the house.

Alterations to the residence include the new garage door, clad eaves, and enclosed opening on the southeast elevation home. With alterations and the lack of the characteristics normally associated with excellent examples of the Ranch house, this site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The site does not appear to be associated with a significant event or person in history. Thus, this site appears does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 113

KHC Survey #: GD-526

Photographs: Figures 12.63–12.65

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713573 N: 4167310

Description: This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable frame house with jerkinhead gables (Figure 12.63). The house, oriented to the southwest, is located on the northeast side of U.S. 27, north of the Lancaster city limits. The single-leaf entry,

which has a modern multi-light door, is off-center to the right along the façade. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roof porch supported by wood brackets. The porch has a poured concrete deck. The porch, façade, southeast, and northwest gable ends have exposed rafter tails. Flanking the entry are windows with six-over-six double-hung sashes. The same type of window sashes is found throughout the residence. The northwest elevation has two windows sheltered by aluminum awnings (Figure 12.64). The southeast elevation also has two windows (Figure 12.65). The rear elevation has a gable-roof porch similar to that found on the façade. The rear porch is supported by wood brackets and has exposed rafter tails. The rear porch, which has a poured concrete deck and a concrete block foundation, shelters a single-leaf entry with a modern multi-light door. To the left of the rear entry is a window with six-over-six double-hung sashes. The northwest portion of the rear elevation has a gable-roof projection with a jerkinhead gable. This projection forms a continuous wall plane with the northwest elevation of the main block of the house. The projection, which has a window along its rear elevation, appears to date to the original construction of the house. Between the projection and the rear entry is a low shed-roof constructed of corrugated material.



Figure 12.63. Site 113, One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (GD-526).



Figure 12.64. Site 113, Northwest and rear elevations of the house.



Figure 12.65. Site 113, Southeast and rear elevations of the house.

The purpose of the shed-roof could not be determined. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in aluminum siding and is supported by a concrete block foundation. Although this site does not appear on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14), its form and materials suggest the residence could be over 50 years of age (USGS 1952b). No historic outbuildings appear to be associated with this site.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Although this site retains much of its original materials and form, modifications to this residence have compromised the historic qualities of design, materials, and workmanship. The modifications include the replacement doors and aluminum siding. In addition, this residence does not appear to be an excellent example of mid-twentieth century architecture. Other than the exposed rafter tails and jerkinhead gables, this site has no character defining feature, nor does it possess high artistic value. The house does not exhibit the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not appear to be the work of a master. Thus, the site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the

NRHP under Criterion C. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 114

KHC Survey #: GD-395

Photographs: Figures 12.66–12.68

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713058 N: 4168235

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, single-pile house with two cross-gables (Figure 12.66). The house, oriented to the northeast, is located on the southwest side of U.S. 27, north of Lancaster and northwest of the intersection of U.S. 27 and KY 1355. The shed-roof porch, sheltering the three lower level bays, has wood turned posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The centered, single-leaf entry retains a three-light historic door. Flanking the entry are

two windows. These, and the windows found throughout the house, have single-over-single double-hung sashes. The two centered cross-gables each have a window opening. The southeast gable end of the main block of the house has a window on both the first and second stories (Figure 12.67). The residence has a one-story, gable-roof rear ell. The ell is located along the northwest section of the rear elevation. The ell has a gable end brick chimney. The roof of the ell is sheathed in corrugated metal panels. A shed-roof enclosed porch addition is located along the southeast elevation of the rear ell. This addition has a single-leaf entry with a half-light door along the rear elevation of the addition. The entry opens onto a modern wood deck. Along the southeast elevation of the addition is a ribbon of windows with six-light fixed sashes. The foundation of the porch addition is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. The northwest elevation of the house has a modern shed-roof addition. This addition appears to extend along the rear ell and the northwest gable end of the main block of the house. The northwest elevation of the shed-roof addition has a

window with single-over-single double-hung sashes. The foundation of the modern shed-roof addition is constructed of concrete block. The soffits of the residence have been clad in vinyl or aluminum. A brick chimney pierces the center of the roof's ridgeline. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. This site is not depicted on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This residence appears to be depicted on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927).

Three outbuildings, located to the rear of the house, are associated with this site. Two of the outbuildings have shed-roofs and are clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.68). Behind the two shed-roof outbuildings is a third shed-roof outbuilding. This last outbuilding is constructed of concrete block. The roofs of all three are sheathed in metal. None of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 12.66. Site 114, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, single-pile house (GD-395).



Figure 12.67. Site 114, Southeast elevation of the house.



Figure 12.68. Site 114, Two shed-roof outbuildings clad in vertical boards.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of alterations to the residence. The historic context did not reveal an association with a significant person or event in relation to this site (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:111). The KHC concurred with the determination, stating the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004).

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 115

KHC Survey #: GD-394

Photographs: Figures 12.69–12.72

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 712907 N: 4168455

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame American Bungalow (Figure 12.69). The house, located at 1608 U.S. 27 north of Lancaster, is oriented to the southeast. The recessed porch extends the width of the façade. The porch columns are aluminum replacements resting on a tongue-and-groove wood deck. The porch ceiling is also constructed of tongue-and-groove wood and the porch foundation is constructed of concrete block. The single-leaf entry, slightly off-center to the left along the facade, retains a historic six-light door. The windows flanking the entry have double-hung sashes. The larger bottom sash has a single-light while the narrower upper sash has leaded glass in a diamond-type pattern. The front roof slope has a shed-roof dormer with a ribbon of three windows. The windows of the dormer have single-over-single double-hung sashes, as do the majority of the windows throughout the house. The southeast elevation of the house has

three windows on the first floor and paired windows on the second story (Figure 12.70). A one-story hip-roof projection is located on the northeast elevation, extending from the approximate mid-point of the elevation to the rear of the house. Paired windows are located along the northeast elevation of the hip-roof projection. Paired windows are also located on the first floor of the northeast elevation near the front of the house. The second story of the northeast elevation has two windows. A rear hip-roof section, possibly dating to the original construction of the house, has paired windows on the northwest elevation. The southeast portion of the rear hip-roof section appears to be an enclosed porch. The roof is covered in modern metal panels. Two interior gable end brick chimneys pierce the front roof slope just below the ridgeline. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The northwest elevation of the house has a rusticated concrete block foundation while the southeast elevation is supported by a plain faced concrete block foundation. This site is not depicted on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). This residence may appear on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The residence is shown on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b).

Two outbuildings are associated with this site. The first, located directly behind the house, is a side-gable frame outbuilding with two single-leaf entries (Figure 12.71). The two entries have doors of differing heights along the facade. This structure also has a window with a six-light sash along its southwest elevation. A second window, a small, square opening, is located on the southeast gable end. This window appears to be enclosed. The outbuilding is clad in weatherboard siding and its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The second outbuilding is a gable-front, single-bay garage constructed of concrete block (Figure 12.72). The gable appears to be clad in asbestos shingles. The garage has a modern metal overhead door. Neither of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 12.69. Site 115, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Bungalow (GD-394).



Figure 12.70. Site 115, Façade and southeast elevation of the house.



Figure 12.71. Site 115, Southwest and southeast elevations of outbuilding.



Figure 12.72. Site 115, Front-gable, single-bay, concrete block garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the American Bungalow form (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:111). The KHC requested further information concerning this site before making an eligibility determination because of integrity issues in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). In a letter dated July 9, 2004, CRAI personnel responded to the request for additional information concerning this site. After further examination, CRAI recommended this site as not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of “a lack of distinctive architectural detailing associated with the Craftsman movement of the early twentieth century” (D. A. Doerrfeld to D. M. Waldner, letter, page 4, 9 July 2004). The Division of Environmental Analysis of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet concurred with the determination of not eligible for this site (GD-394) in a letter dated August 2, 2004 (D. M. Waldner to C. M. Niquette, letter, 2 August 2004).

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 116

KHC Survey #: GD-393

Photographs: Figures 12.73–12.80

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 712872 N: 4168549

Description: This site consists of stone gateposts and a stone springhouse. The stone gateposts are located to either side of a gravel farm lane entrance on the northeast side of U.S. 27, northeast of its intersection with KY 1355. The gateposts are constructed of roughly squared masonry with raised, square mortar joints (Figure 12.73). The caps of the gateposts are composed of smaller stones. Northeast of the gateposts, to the southeast of the farm lane, is a stone springhouse with a poured concrete flat roof (Figure 12.74). The springhouse is found on the downward

slope of a hill. The structure is located in an open field with no other structures in the immediate vicinity. The stepped form of the front of the springhouse is constructed with ashlar masonry laid in broken range work with raised, square mortar joints (Figure 12.75). The square front opening, raised above ground level, has a metal gate. The gate has vertical members and two horizontal members. Decorative metal circular members are welded between the horizontal and vertical members. The spring water exits the structure at two small openings at the base of the springhouse. The rear and sides of the springhouse are constructed with mortared stone (Figure 12.76). The lane beside the springhouse appears to be indicated on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879). The lane leads to a residence owned by “J. A. Beasley (or Bensley).”

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP “under Criterion C as an excellent example of a stone springhouse used for agricultural purposes. Stone springhouses, once a common outbuilding in the Bluegrass region associated with agricultural complexes, have declined in number in the last few decades. This springhouse, in excellent condition, is constructed of ashlar stone masonry with decorative mortar joints and metal gate. Thus, this structure appears eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C” (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:106). The KHC concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). The stone gateposts were not included in the prior report and do not contribute to the site’s eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The proposed boundary for this site includes the depression in which the springhouse rests (Figure 12.77). The proposed boundary would encircle the springhouse, approximately 15 ft from the structure, and include a small portion of the waterway containing the spring water.



Figure 12.73. Site 116, Stone gateposts with raised, square mortar joints (GD-393).



Figure 12.74. Site 116, Stone springhouse with stepped façade located in slope of hill.

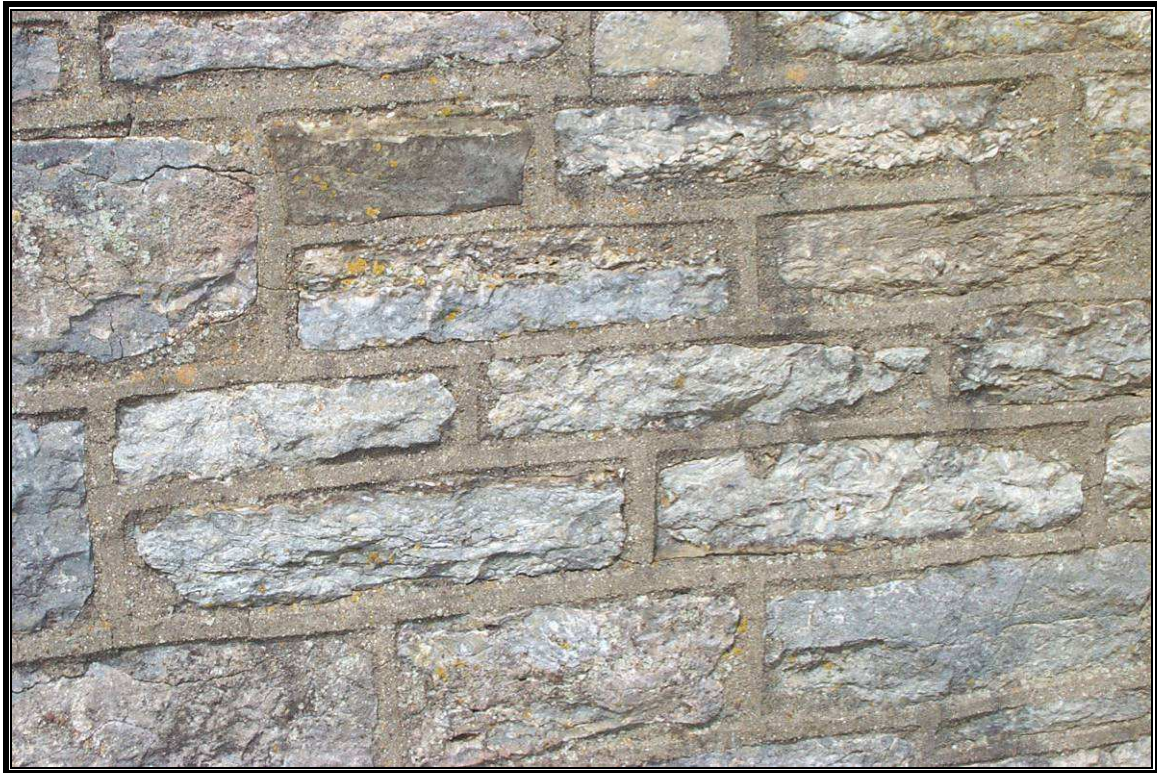


Figure 12.75. Site 116, Detail of raised, squared mortar joints.



Figure 12.76. Site 116, Rear elevation of the springhouse.

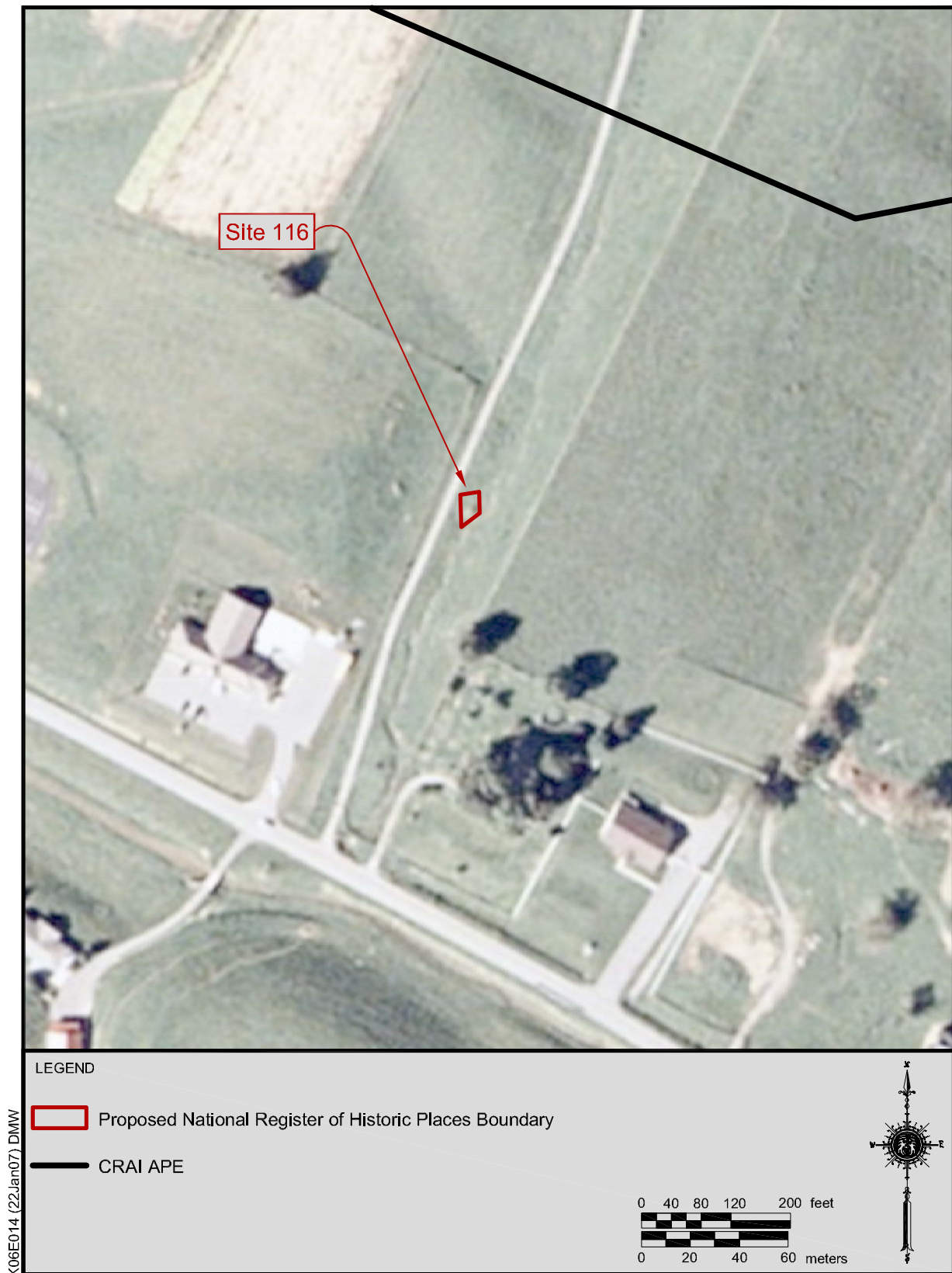


Figure 12.77. Site 116 proposed NRHP boundary.

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr: No Adverse Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for this site is located approximately 2,510 ft north and 2,300 ft northeast of the proposed Section 13 which is a part of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr. Figure 12.78 is a view to the southwest toward the proposed Section 13 of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr. As illustrated in Figure 12.78, Section 13 of the proposed Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will be visible from the recommended NRHP boundary for Site 116 (Figure 12.78), resulting in an effect to a historic resource eligible for listing in the NRHP. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors other than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed of the proposed project. In this example, as Figures 12.73 and 12.79 illustrate, an existing double-pole electric transmission line is located northeast of the recommended NRHP boundary. This existing transmission line is visible from the eligible springhouse. To the south and southwest, toward the proposed Section 13 of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr, U.S. 27 is an existing visual intrusion. Although the alternates for the proposed transmission line will add additional vertical and horizontal visual elements into the viewshed of the site, the viewshed already has a similar intrusion with the existing transmission line to the northeast. In addition to possible visual intrusions,

a final consideration is the area of significance for which the historic resource is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Architectural significance is rarely diminished by influences that do not alter or remove the materials manifesting the characteristics or methods the structure represents. As an example of a stone springhouse used for agricultural purposes, the addition of the proposed Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr within the current viewshed will not adversely affect those qualities for which the structure achieves significance. The combination of current visual intrusions and area of significance results in a determination of No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr: No Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for this Site 116 is located approximately 4,045 ft southeast of the proposed Section 11, which is a part of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr. Section 11 of proposed Alternates A, C, E, and G will not be visible from the recommended NRHP boundary for Site 116 because of a rise adjacent to the site that will conceal the proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr from Site 116. This is illustrated in Figure 12.80, which is a view to the northwest from the site toward the proposed Section 11 of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr. Because the proposed project will not be visible from the site, Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will have No Effect on Site 116.



Figure 12.78. Site 116, View to the southwest toward Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr.



Figure 12.79. Site 116, View to the northeast from springhouse showing existing line.



Figure 12.80. Site 116, View to the northwest toward Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr.

Site 117

KHC Survey #: GD-392 (also GD-69)

Photographs: Figures 12.81–12.90

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 712395 N: 4168600

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable brick house (Figure 12.81). The residence, oriented to the southeast, is located on the southwest side of U.S. 27, northwest of its intersection with KY 1355. This house is oriented perpendicular to U.S. 27, facing a creek. According to a Garrard County News article, the house originally faced an old trace or road (Garrard County News 1992:26B-27B). The façade is comprised of two sections: a two-bay section to the left and a three-bay section to the right. The centered single-leaf entry of the right section of the façade opens onto poured concrete steps. The windows flanking the entry have nine-over-six double-hung sashes. The façade brickwork is laid in Flemish bond. Brick chimneys are found on both gable ends of the three-bay section, or main block, of the house. The southwest gable end of the main block of the house has a historic two-bay, side-gable, brick section with rear ell. The roofline of the two-bay section is lower than that of the main block of the house. The right bay of the two-bay section of the façade has French doors that open onto a porch with a poured concrete deck and a metal railing. The left bay has a window with nine-over-six double-hung sashes. The cornice of the two-bay section appears to be constructed of corbelled brick. The brickwork along the southwest gable end and rear ell of the two-bay section is laid in five-course common bond. The southwest elevation of the two-bay section has a gable end brick chimney. Attic vents consisting of horizontal slats are found on either side of the chimney. The two-bay side-gable section is supported by a stone foundation. A basement window opening with horizontal wood slats is located on the façade

of the two-bay side-gable section. An exterior basement entry is located along the foundation of the southwest elevation. The rear ell forms a continuous wall plane along the southwest elevation. Two windows are found on the southwest elevation of the residence, both sheltered by aluminum awnings. The rear ell has a gable end brick chimney with the top portion of the chimney removed. The gable end of the rear ell has a shed-roof frame addition supported by a concrete block foundation (Figure 12.82). The northeast elevation of the addition has a recessed porch supported by a decorative metal post resting on a poured concrete deck. A wide, single-leaf entry opens onto the porch from the rear of the brick ell. A single-leaf entry from the frame addition also opens onto the recessed porch. A window is located on the rear elevation of the shed-roof addition on the gable end of the rear ell. This window has single-over-single double-hung sashes. A frame shed-roof addition is located on the northeast elevation of the rear ell and extends along the southwest portion of the main block's rear elevation. The two windows of this addition have six-over-six double-hung sashes. A single gable-roof dormer is located on the rear roof slope of the house. The dormer and shed-roof additions are clad in aluminum siding. The foundation of the second shed-roof addition is constructed of concrete blocks. The northeast gable end and a portion of the rear elevation of the house have a wrap-around hip-roof porch. The porch is supported by wood box columns resting on brick piers. This porch has a poured concrete deck. The rear elevation of the main block of the house has a single-leaf entry that opens onto the porch. A window is located to the left of the rear entry. The northeast gable end of the house has a single-leaf entry that opens onto the wrap-around porch (Figure 12.83). To the right of the entry is a window with two-over-two double-hung sashes. Windows with four-light sashes are found on each side of the chimney near the gable peak. The brickwork of the northeast gable end is five-course common bond. The roof of the house is sheathed in modern metal panels.



Figure 12.81. Site 117, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick house (GD-392 and GD-69).



Figure 12.82. Site 117, Northeast and rear elevations of the house.



Figure 12.83. Site 117, Façade and northeast elevations of the house.

The main block of the house is supported by a stone basement foundation. Basement windows are visible along the façade. The site appears to be indicated on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties as the residence of “Jas. Anderson” with the possible wording for school, “sch” included after the name (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879).

Five historic outbuildings are associated with this site. The first, a gable-oriented carport with an asymmetrical roof, is located along the southwest elevation of the house (Figure 12.84). This structure, with exposed rafter tails, is supported by de-barked tree trunks and is partially clad in weatherboards. The foundation is constructed of stone, indicating the possible location of an earlier outbuilding. Also southwest of the residence is a side-gable outbuilding clad in board-and-batten siding (Figure 12.85). The northeast elevation of the outbuilding has a single-leaf entry and a window with a six-light sash. The northwest gable end appears to be clad in metal. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. A small, two-bay barn clad in board-and-batten siding is found southwest of the residence (Figure 12.86). The main double-leaf entry has doors constructed of vertical boards. The second entry is a pedestrian entry. The roof is

sheathed in metal panels. Adjacent to the small barn is a shed-roof outbuilding clad in vertical boards. This outbuilding has a window with a six-light sash. Located to the south of the residence is a barn that appears to be a stock barn (Figure 12.87). The barn is clad in vertical boards and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. According to the survey form dated 1995, a portion of the barn is log (KHC, Survey and National Register files). The barn is shown on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). None of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

According to Ballard and Powell, the original portion of the residence is the two-bay, side-gable section with the brick corbelled cornice. This portion of the residence was probably in place by 1807. The residence was constructed by Ruben Arnold, a blacksmith. Additions were made to the residence in 1862. A one-room school was located on the property in the late nineteenth century. The school was constructed by the Anderson sisters (Ballard and Powell 1987:92; Garrard County News 1992:26B-27B).



Figure 12.84. Site 117, Carport located southwest of house supported by tree trunks.

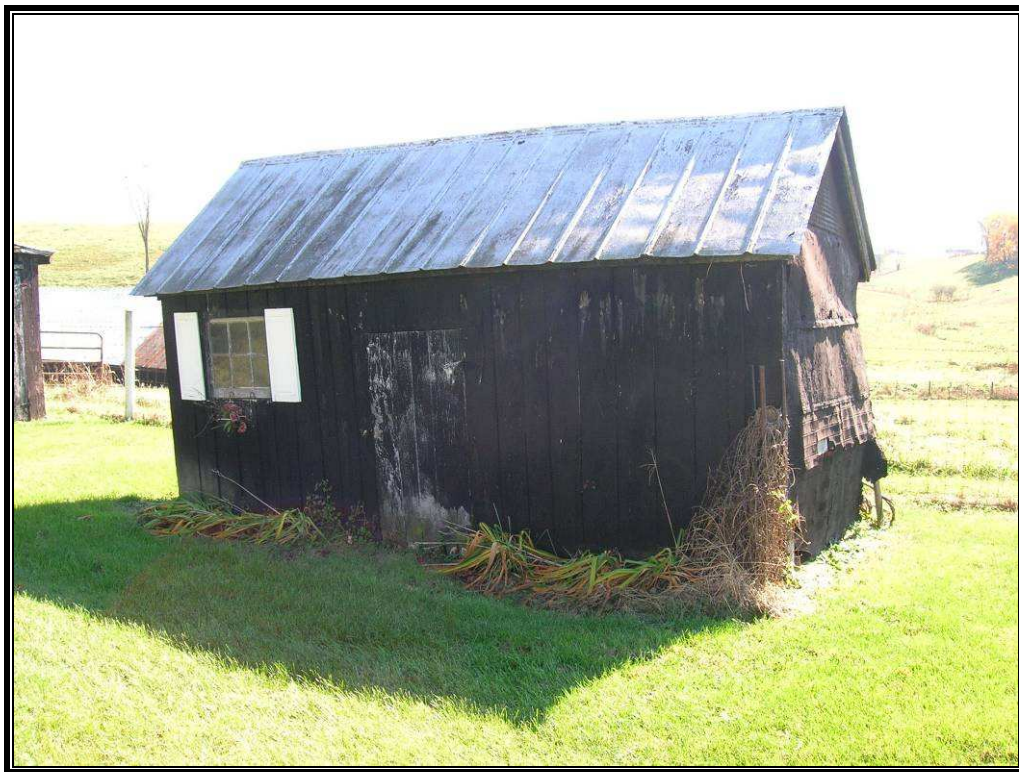


Figure 12.85. Site 117, Side-gable outbuilding clad in board-and-batten siding.



Figure 12.86. Site 117, Small, two-bay, front-gable barn.



Figure 12.87. Site 117, Livestock barn located south of residence.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP “under Criterion C as an excellent example of early nineteenth century Federal architecture in Garrard County” (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:101-102). The KHC concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004).

The proposed boundary for this site follows a fence line around the house. Within the boundary are the house, carport, and two outbuildings located to the south of the house (Figure 12.88). The boundary begins at the fence line east of the driveway and runs south approximately 155 ft before turning west and continuing for approximately 225 ft. The boundary then turns north for approximately 267 ft. The boundary then turns southeast, continuing in the U.S. 27 right-of-way to the beginning point.

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr: No Adverse Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for this site is located approximately 1,735 ft north and 1,590 ft northeast of the proposed Section 12, which is a part of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr. The proposed Section 12 of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the project appears to be visible from the recommended NRHP boundary for Site 117, resulting in an effect to a historic resource eligible for listing in the NRHP. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors other than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed of the proposed project. While the viewshed to the south of the residence has few visual intrusions, an existing single-pole electric line is clearly visible from Site

117(Figure 12.89). In addition to this single-pole electric line to the south is the current U.S. 27 alignment located immediately adjacent to the site's northeast boundary. This two-lane highway is also considered to be an existing visual intrusion on the historic landscape that further diminishes the site's historic quality of setting. In addition, with the distance from the proposed project, it is doubtful the proposed transmission line will be a prominent feature on the landscape. Consideration is also given to the area of significance for which the historic resource is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Architectural significance is rarely diminished by influences that do not alter or remove the materials manifesting the characteristics or methods the structure represents. As an example of early nineteenth century Federal architecture in Garrard County, the addition of the proposed transmission line within the current viewshed will not adversely affect those qualities for which the structure achieves significance. The combination of current visual intrusions created by U.S. 27 and the site's area of significance results in a determination of No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr: No Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for this site is located approximately 2,750 ft southeast of the proposed Section 11, which is a part of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr. The residence is oriented to the southeast. The proposed Section 11 of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the project does not appear to be visible from the recommended NRHP boundary for Site 117 because of the distance and topography. Figure 12.90 is a view to the northwest from northeast of the front of the residence. With the orientation of the house, as well as the distance, and topography that appears to obstruct the view of the proposed transmission line, Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will have No Effect on this site.



Figure 12.88. Site 117 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 12.89. Site 117, View to the south showing view from residence.



Figure 12.90. Site 117, View to the northwest from front of the house to Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr.

Site 118

KHC Survey #: GD-391

Photographs: Figures 12.91–12.96

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 712079 N: 4169214

Description: This is a two-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w), frame T-plan house with additions (Figure 12.91). The house is located on the southwest side of KY 27 near its intersection with Clark Road. The residence is oriented to the northeast, facing U.S. 27. The shed-roof porch, extending the length of the side-gable portion of the “T,” has non-historic decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch foundation is constructed of poured concrete. A single-leaf entry opens onto the porch. The windows throughout the residence have replacement single-over-single-light double-hung sashes. Two ridgeline brick chimneys are found on the main block of the house: one along the side-gable portion and the other at the intersection of the ridgelines of the front-gable and side-gable sections of the “T.” The first floor window of the southeast gable end has been reconfigured as a single-leaf entry (Figure 12.92). This entry opens onto a porch with a poured concrete deck. The rear of the house has a number of additions (Figure 12.93). The first is a one-story gable-roof section that projects from the rear of the side-gable portion of the main block of the house. The northwest portion of this section has window openings and a stone foundation matching that of the main block of the house. The southeast portion may be a modern addition, but this could not be determined. A small, shed-roof addition has been attached above the previous rear section. This small addition, connected to the second floor of the main block, has a small modern window with single-over-single double-hung sashes. A one-story addition with a shallow sloped hip-roof, is located on the southeast elevation of the house. This addition has a single-leaf entry and replacement windows with single-over-

single double-hung sashes. Directly in front of the doorway is a metal hand-crank well pump. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the house is clad in wide aluminum siding. Although previously indicated to be the “T. Pollard” house on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties in the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report, after further review, the site now does not appear to be depicted on the 1879 map (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879; Spurlock and McCarley 2003:98).

Three historic outbuildings located southeast of the house are associated with this site. The first is a three-bay, shed-roof equipment shed (Figure 12.94). This outbuilding, constructed with wood posts and sawn lumber, is clad in corrugated metal. The second outbuilding is a corncrib with an enclosed side drive (Figure 12.95). The roof is sheathed in metal and the corncrib is clad in vertical boards. The third outbuilding is a gable-oriented tobacco barn with five vents along the side elevations (Figure 12.96). The roof is sheathed in metal and the barn is clad in vertical boards. This barn is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). A non-historic three-bay, side-gable frame garage is also located southeast of the residence. None of the outbuildings appears to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C because of the numerous alterations to the residence. In addition, the site did not appear to be associated with a significant event or person in history (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:98).



Figure 12.91. Site 118, Two-story, four-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-391).



Figure 12.92. Site 118, Southeast elevation of the residence.



Figure 12.93. Site 118, Rear elevation of the house.



Figure 12.94. Site 118, Three-bay, shed-roof equipment shed.

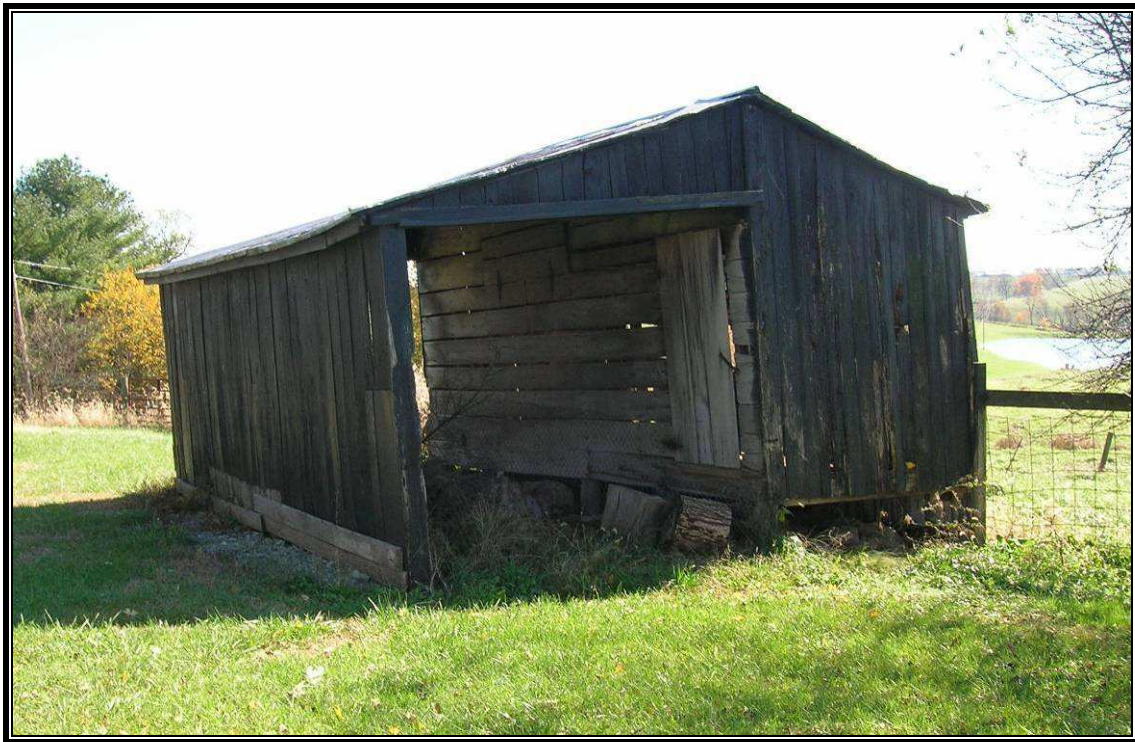


Figure 12.95. Site 118, Side-drive corncrib.

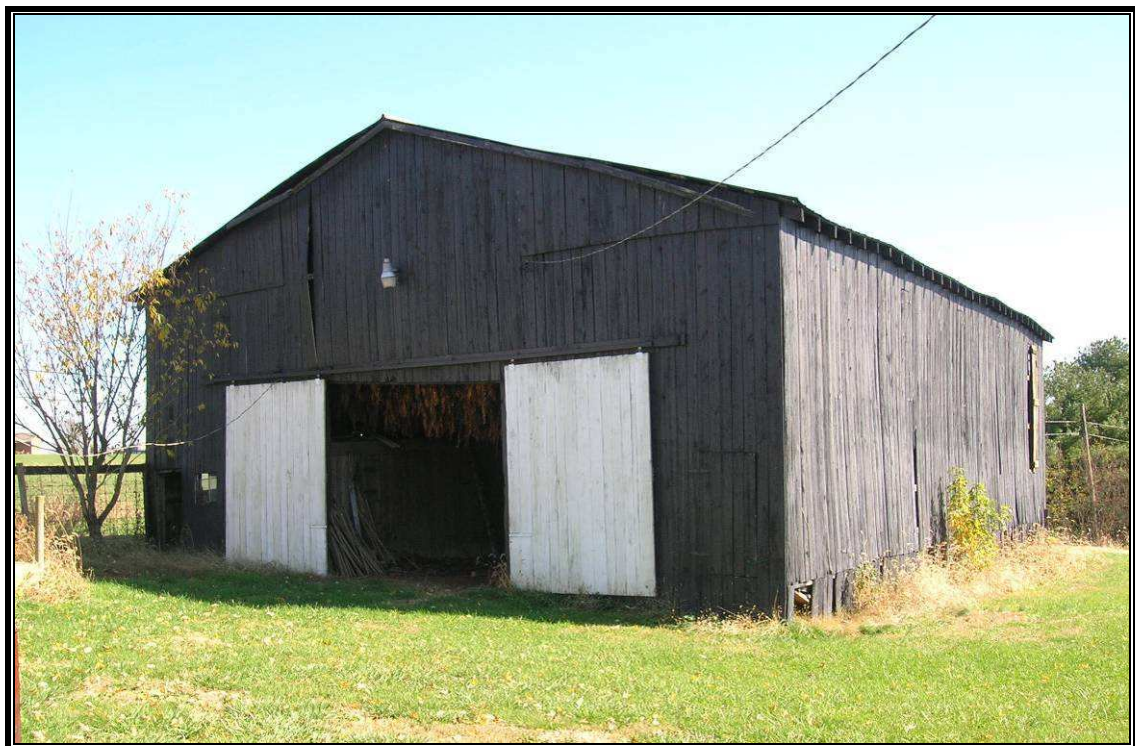


Figure 12.96. Site 118, Front-gable tobacco barn clad in vertical boards.

The KHC concurred with the determination, stating the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004).

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 119

KHC Survey #: GD-527

Photographs: Figures 12.97–12.99

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 715650 N: 4172386

Description: This is a one-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable house (Figure 12.97). The house is located at the end of a long drive on a hilltop east of KY 1355. The residence is oriented to the northwest. A shed-roof porch, sheltering the four façade bays, is supported by four wood box columns resting on brick piers. The porch has a poured concrete deck

resting on a concrete block foundation. Two engaged turned wood posts remain against the façade. These may be remnants of the original porch supports. The symmetrical fenestration of the façade includes two single-leaf entries in the two middle bays. The right entry has a replacement door while the left entry has a three-light replacement door. The windows of the outer façade bays each have three-over-single double-hung sashes. A shed-roof section is located along the rear elevation of the house. A centered brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The house is clad in weatherboard siding, although the southwest gable end is clad in vinyl siding. The southwest gable is clad in particle boards. The house is supported by a continuous stone foundation. This residence does not appear on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.7). The site appears to be illustrated on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The house is shown on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b).



Figure 12.97. Site 119, One-story, four-bay, side-gable house (GD-527).

Two barns are associated with this site. The first barn is located to the north of the residence (Figure 12.98). This barn is clad in vertical boards and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. This barn appears to be indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). Northwest of the previous barn is a front-gable tobacco barn clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.99). This barn has exposed rafter tails and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. The barn has a shed-roof addition along its northeast elevation. This barn does not appear on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b). Neither of the barns appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey its significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the vinyl siding along the southwest gable end, the particle board cladding of the gable, and the enclosed entry.

Although the current porch supports may be historic, they do not appear to be original to the residence. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 120

KHC Survey #: GD-390

Photographs: Figures 12.100–12.102

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 711825 N: 4169559

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan house with alterations (Figure 12.100). The residence, located at 2631 U.S. 27, is oriented to the northeast. A shed-roof porch wraps around to the southeast elevation of the residence.



Figure 12.98. Site 119, Barn clad in vertical boards located north of the house.



Figure 12.99. Site 119, Tobacco barn located north of the residence.



Figure 12.100. Site 120, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-390).

The porch has non-historic wood turned posts and railing with wood balusters. The porch supports rest on a wood deck and the porch foundation is constructed of concrete block. The single-leaf entry has a transom and a half-light door. A window sheltered by the porch along the projecting gable may originally have been a second entry, although this is speculative. The windows throughout the residence have replacement single-over-single double-hung sashes. The projecting gable section of the main block of the house has a ridgeline brick chimney and cornice returns. Paired windows near the apex of the gable have replacement single-over-single double-hung sashes. Above the paired windows is a non-historic, single-light lunette. The first floor of the projecting gable has a three-sided bay window extending from the façade. A gable-roof dormer, with cornice returns, is located on the front roof slope of the house above the porch. This dormer, which does not appear to be original to the house, has three windows with modern sashes. The southeast elevation of the house has patio doors sheltered by the wrap-around porch (Figure 12.101). To the rear of the house is a three-bay, frame gable-roof addition. This addition, which appears non-historic, has a hip-roof porch extending over the single-leaf entry. The

porch has wood posts and railing. The windows of the addition have non-historic single-over-single double-hung sashes. Near the apex of both gables on the southeast elevation are non-historic oculus windows. A non-historic bay window is located on the rear elevation of the residence. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in replacement siding. The projecting gable section of the house is supported by a stone foundation. This residence appears to be depicted on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The residence is shown on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b).

A front-gable, two-bay garage clad in asbestos shingles is associated with the house (Figure 12.102). The façade entries have overhead doors that appear to be non-historic. This garage does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. A single-portal barn with a shed-roof addition is located to the rear of the house. The barn, clad in vertical boards, does not appear on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b).



Figure 12.101. Site 120, Façade and southeast elevations of the house.



Figure 12.102. Site 120, Front-gable, two-bay garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C because of the numerous alterations to the residence. In addition, the site did not appear to be associated with a significant event or person in history (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:97). The KHC concurred with the determination, stating the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004).

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 121

KHC Survey #: GD-389

Photographs: Figures 12.103–12.107

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 711851 N: 4169609

Description: The John Bryant Cemetery (Figure 12.103) is located on the northeast side of U.S. 27, north of Lancaster, Kentucky. It is situated on a grassy bank along U.S. 27, with cut stone steps leading up to the burial ground entrance (Figure 12.104). The cemetery is easily visible from the highway because of its position on the bank and a lack of heavy vegetation. The cemetery measures approximately 20-x-20 ft, with a wrought iron decorative fence delineating its boundaries. A plaque on the gate states that the fence was “Erected by John Malcolm Miller, chapter N.S.D.A.R., to mark this sacred spot.”

Three individuals are buried here: John Bryant, his wife Mary Owsley Bryant, and their baby daughter Elizabeth (Figure 12.105). Both Mary and Elizabeth Bryant’s burials are associated with headstones, while John Bryant’s burial is associated with an original ledger stone as well as a later headstone. The grave markers and ground surrounding them have been well maintained.



Figure 12.103. Site 121, John Bryant Cemetery looking north from U.S. 27 (GD-389).



Figure 12.104. Site 121, Stone steps leading to cemetery.



Figure 12.105. Site 121, Gravestones and iron fence of the cemetery.

John Bryant (1760-1833) was a prominent member of the Lancaster community during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1780, while he was still residing at his birthplace of Powhatan County, Virginia, he enlisted in the Revolutionary War. After serving in the war, he and his family moved to Lancaster, where he served as a Justice of the Peace, sheriff of Lincoln County, trustee of Lancaster's first school, Lancaster Academy, and chairman of the Lancaster Library (Kinnaird n.d.:18-19; Burnside-Brown n.d.).

The Daughters of the American Revolution provided a new limestone headstone at the head of the John Bryant's ledger stone. This marker reads, "John Bryant, Virginia, Orderly Sgt., Porters Co., Goode's Va. Reg't, Rev. War." In addition to relaying information on Bryant's time in the war, the back of the headstone states that he married Mary Owsley in 1786. It is believed that Bryant died from cholera, when the disease had reached epidemic proportions in 1833 (Kinnaird n.d.:18).

Bryant's wife, Mary Owsley (1768-1848), was the sister of Governor William Owsley. Her limestone headstone is a typical early to mid-nineteenth century style, with a tympanum top. The headstone of their daughter, Elizabeth (1807-1808), is in the same style and is accompanied by a footstone

with the initials "E.B." Elizabeth was one of Mary and John's 15 children (Patten & Allied Families 2004). This cemetery appears to be indicated on the 1941 Highway Map of Garrard County (Figure 5.10) (KDOH 1941). The cemetery is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. In the report, this site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP "under Criterion B due to its association to an early settlement family of Garrard County. The site was further evaluated under Criteria Consideration D, with the interments found to be persons of secular transcendent importance to the early settlement of the county. The site was also found potentially eligible under Criterion A as an excellent example of the evolution of decorative changes in small family cemeteries" (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:92). The KHC concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004).

The recommended boundary includes the stone steps leading from U.S. 27 up the bank to the cemetery and the area enclosed by the decorative wrought iron fence, which measures approximately 20-x-20 ft (Figure 12.106).

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr: No Adverse Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for Site 121 is located approximately 600 ft northwest of the proposed Section 11 of the transmission line, which is a part of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr. The proposed Section 11 of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the project appears to be visible from the recommended NRHP boundary for Site 121 to the northeast and as it crosses U.S. 27 (Figure 12.107), resulting in an effect to a historic resource eligible for listing in the NRHP. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors, other than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed of the proposed project. In this example, the viewshed to the southeast from the cemetery has few visual intrusions other than U.S. 27, which is immediately adjacent to the site. The associated non-historic elements of U.S. 27 are an existing visual intrusion to the site. The proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will add additional vertical and horizontal visual elements into the viewshed of the site. In addition to possible visual intrusions, consideration is also given to the type of resource and the area of significance for which the historic resource is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. As a cemetery associated with an early settlement family of Garrard County and exhibiting decorative changes in family cemeteries in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the addition of the proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the transmission line within the current viewshed will not adversely affect those qualities for which the site achieves significance. With the combination of type of eligible historic resource, distance from the proposed project, and area of significance, the proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will have No Adverse Effect on Site 121.

Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr: No Effect

Section 13 of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr is located approximately 4,200 ft to the south of Site 122. Because of the distance and topography between Site 121 and Section 13, it does not appear Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will have an effect on Site 121.

Site 122

KHC Survey #: GD-528

Photographs: Figures 12.108–12.109

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 711936 N: 4170343

Description: This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house (Figure 12.108). The residence, located on the east side of Bastin Road, is oriented to the west. A shed-roof porch shelters the three façade bays. The porch is supported by non-historic wood posts resting on a wood deck. The porch roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The single-leaf entry has a central multi-light door. Flanking the entry are windows with single-over-single double-hung sashes. The north elevation has two windows with single-over-single double-hung sashes (Figure 12.109). A shed-roof section extends the width of the rear elevation of the main block of the house. This shed-roof section may be historic. The rear elevation has a shed-roof addition. A single-leaf entry is located on the north elevation of the rear addition. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The house is clad in wood panels, possibly plywood. The cladding does not appear to be over 50 years of age. The foundation material could not be determined. This residence does not appear to be depicted on the 1927 Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Garrard County (Figure 5.9) (KGS 1927). The residence is shown on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.13) (USGS 1952b).



Figure 12.106. Site 121 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 12.107. Site 121, View to the southeast to proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr.



Figure 12.108. Site 122, One-story, three-bay, side-gable house (GD-528).



Figure 12.109. Site 122, North elevation of the house.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this residence have compromised the integrity necessary to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the wood panel siding, replacement porch supports, and rear addition. In addition, this residence does not appear to be an excellent example of early- to mid-twentieth century architecture. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 123

KHC Survey #: GD-66

Photographs: Figures 12.110–12.130

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 711311 N: 4168200

Description: This is a two-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable, brick Italianate house with a two-story rear ell (Figure 12.110). This house, known as the Dunn-Watkins House, is listed in the NRHP as part of the “Multiple Resources of Garrard County, Kentucky” NRHP nomination (Powell 1984:7:7). Oriented to the southeast, the house is located on a long farm lane between U.S. 27 and U.S. 52. The brickwork of the façade and side elevations of the house have seven-course common bond. The two first floor center bays have single-leaf entries with transoms. The window openings have segmental arches and stone sills. While most of the window openings are boarded over, those on the northeast elevation of the house and ell have two-over-two double-hung sashes. A central brick chimney is located along the ridgeline of the roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. At the time of the previous survey, the roof was sheathed in standing seam metal. Dentil molding is found along the cornice and raking cornice of the entire house (Figure 12.111).



Figure 12.110. Site 123, Two-story, four-bay, side-gable, brick Italianate house (GD-66).

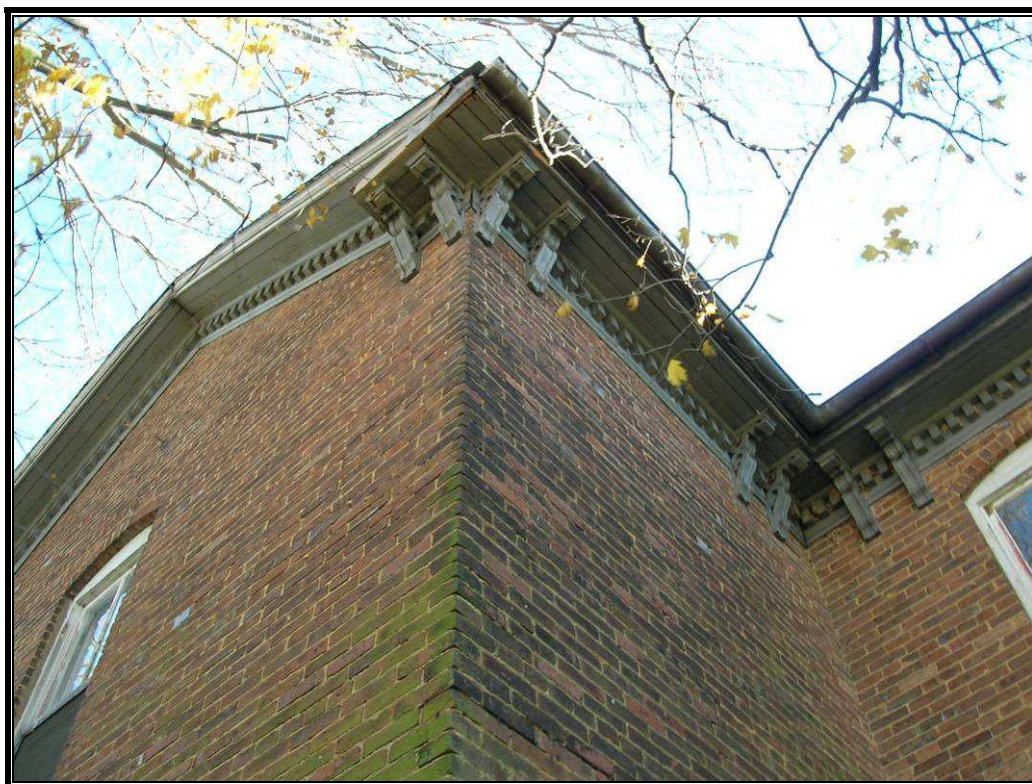


Figure 12.111. Site 123, Detail of dentil molding and paired brackets along the cornice.

Paired decorative brackets are found along the eaves and cornice returns. A two-story, gable-roof, brick ell extends from the rear of the main block of the residence. A one-story porch has been removed from the northeast elevation of the ell. A single-door entry with a two-light transom opens onto the concrete slab porch. The wood doors to this entry and the two façade entries appear to be original. Part of the foundation of the side porch appears to be stone. The ell has two brick chimneys: an interior ridgeline chimney and a gable end chimney. The southwest elevation of the ell has a one-story, shed-roof, frame addition (Figure 12.112). This addition has two sets of paired windows and a single-leaf side entry with a three-light door. The roof of the addition is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side addition is clad in weatherboard siding. The foundation of the addition is constructed of stone. A later gable-roof frame addition with an asymmetrical roof slope is located at the gable end of the rear ell and previous addition (Figure 12.113). This second addition has paired windows with six-light sashes and a single-leaf entry with a three-light door. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the addition is clad in weatherboard siding. The foundation of the addition is constructed of

concrete block. This residence appears as the “E. Dunn” property on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879).

Two outbuildings and a metal hand-crank well pump are located to the rear and side of the house. The two outbuildings include: a frame garage partially clad in vertical boards and metal and a shed-roof outbuilding clad in vertical boards with two pedestrian entries (Figure 12.114). Neither of the outbuildings appears to be over 50 years of age.

A historic five-bent tobacco barn is associated with this site, located east of the residence along the farm lane (Figure 12.115). This barn, of nailed construction, has four roof ventilators and four vents located along the side elevations. The roof is sheathed in metal and the barn is clad in vertical boards. The barn is depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). Located southwest of this barn is a small, frame building with an asymmetrical gable-roof that appears to be used as a tobacco stripping room (Figure 12.116). This outbuilding is clad in corrugated metal and vertical boards and the roof is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels.



Figure 12.112. Site 123, Southwest and rear elevations of the house.



Figure 12.113. Site 123, Rear elevation of the house.

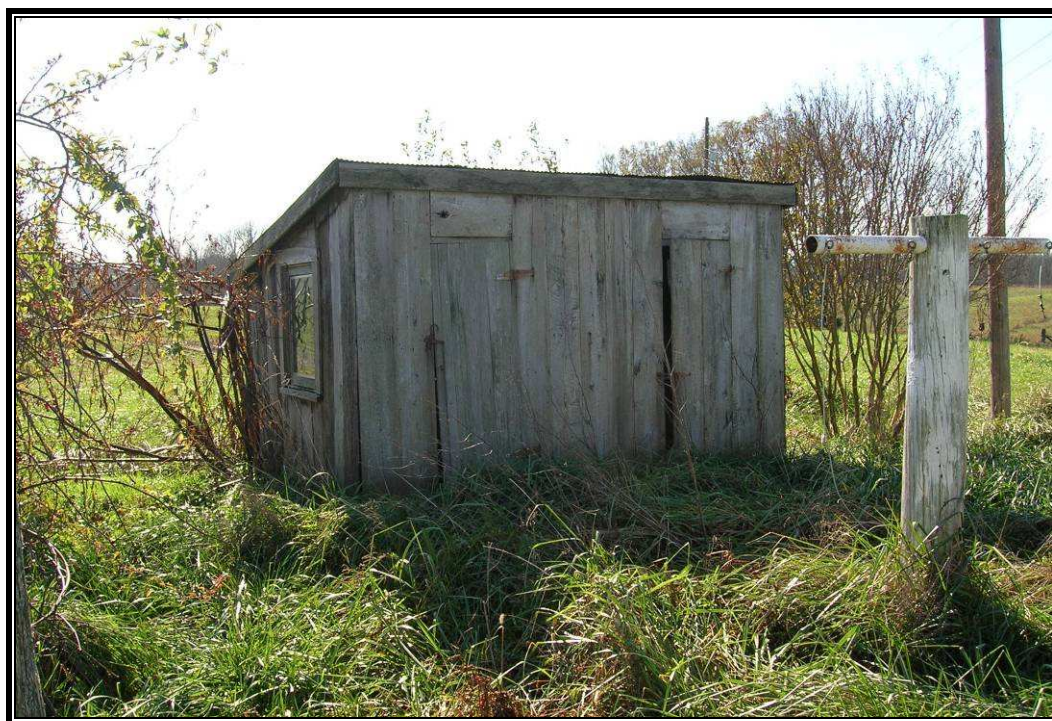


Figure 12.114. Site 123, Shed-roof outbuilding clad in vertical boards.



Figure 12.115. Site 123, Five-bent tobacco barn clad in vertical boards.



Figure 12.116. Site 123, Probable tobacco stripping room with an asymmetrical roof.

A second barn is located north of residence, on the north side of the farm lane. This non-historic barn, of nailed construction with circular sawn boards, has five or more bents and is clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.117). The barn is not depicted on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). Further northwest along the farm lane, on the southwest side of the lane, is a non-historic, shed-roof outbuilding clad in vertical boards. The northeast side of the farm lane has a historic shed-roof outbuilding partially clad in vertical boards and corrugated metal (Figure 12.118). This tall, narrow outbuilding is of frame construction with a poured concrete floor. Directly northwest of this outbuilding is a barn that appears on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). The nine-bent, two-bay, tobacco and hay barn is of nailed construction with round, partially unhewn posts (Figure 12.119). Encased within this barn are the remains of a heavy timber frame barn resting on a stone pier foundation (Figure 12.120). The encased barn, approximately 20-x-20 ft in size, retains some of its mortise-and-tenon construction features. The encased barn has been altered by the removal of timbers and bracing. Later beams for the outer barn have been nailed to the encased barn to accommodate the barn's storage of hay and tobacco. It is unclear whether the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b) indicates the heavy timber frame barn or the current frame barn encasing the heavy timber frame barn. Continuing northwest, on the southwest side of the farm lane, are two non-historic agricultural outbuildings: a tobacco barn and gable-roof structure. The non-historic, five-bent tobacco barn is of nailed construction with sawn lumber and is clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.121). The gable-roof outbuilding is clad in corrugated metal and has particle board as roof sheeting. Continuing northwest along the lane from the two non-historic outbuildings are three historic structures on the northeast side of the farm lane: a barn, residence (probable tenant house), and garage. The three bent tobacco/hay barn is constructed of nails and

sawn lumber and clad in vertical boards (Figure 12.122). A number of the round posts supporting the barn have not been debarked, with construction similar to a pole barn. To the southwest of the barn is a one-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), residence of box-frame construction that may have been a tenant house (Figure 12.123). The house is oriented to the south, facing the farm lane. The two façade entries retain their historic five-panel doors. Only one window retains two-over-two double-hung sashes. The remaining window openings are missing their sashes. A central brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof, which is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The house is partially clad in rolled asphalt siding, although much of the box-framing is visible. The house rests on a stone and wood pier foundation. The majority of the rear ell of the house has collapsed (Figure 12.124). Southeast of the house is a front-gable, single-bay garage of box-frame construction (Figure 12.125). The garage entry has a double-leaf entry. A shed-roof addition is located on the north elevation. The garage is partially clad in rolled asphalt. Figure 12.126 is looking southeast toward the two-story, brick Italianate house from the garage of the probable tenant house. Both the barn and tenant house are indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952b). Further northwest, beyond the end of the farm lane, is a stone chimney with shoulders (Figure 12.127). The associated house is no longer extant. The chimney appears to be dry-laid, but the mortar may have been lost over the years. Figure 13.26 is looking east toward the farm lane. After further review, the associated residence with this chimney does not appear to be indicated on the 1879 Map of Garrard and Lincoln Counties (Figure 5.8) (Beers and Lanagan 1879).



Figure 12.117. Site 123, Non-historic barn of nailed construction north of residence.



Figure 12.118. Site 123, Frame, shed-roof outubuilding.

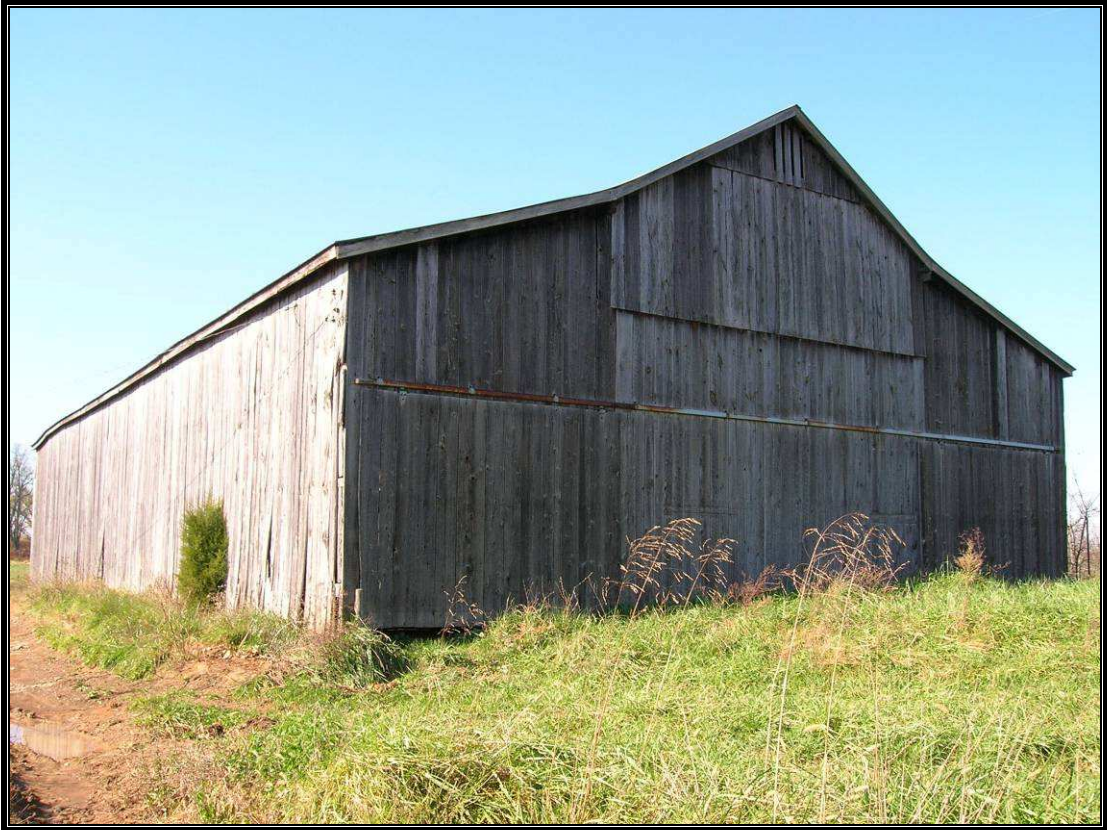


Figure 12.119. Site 123, Barn encasing remains of heavy timber framed barn.



Figure 12.120. Site 123, Remains of encased heavy timber frame barn.

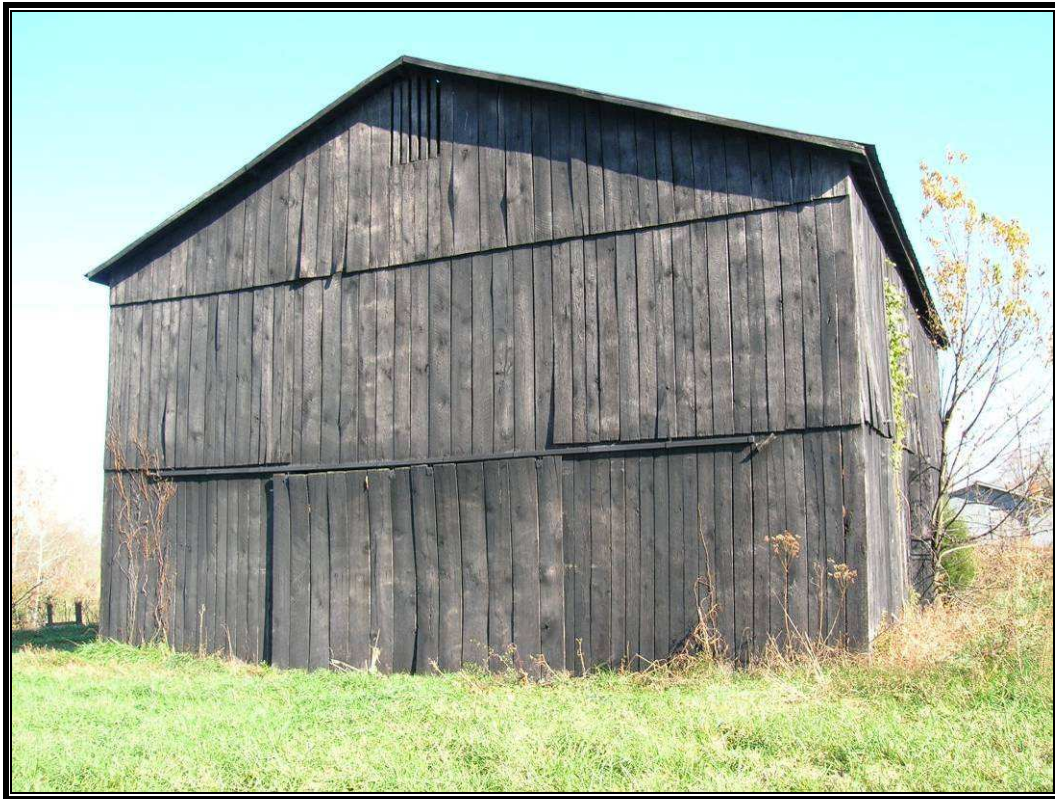


Figure 12.121. Site 123, Non-historic five-bent tobacco barn.

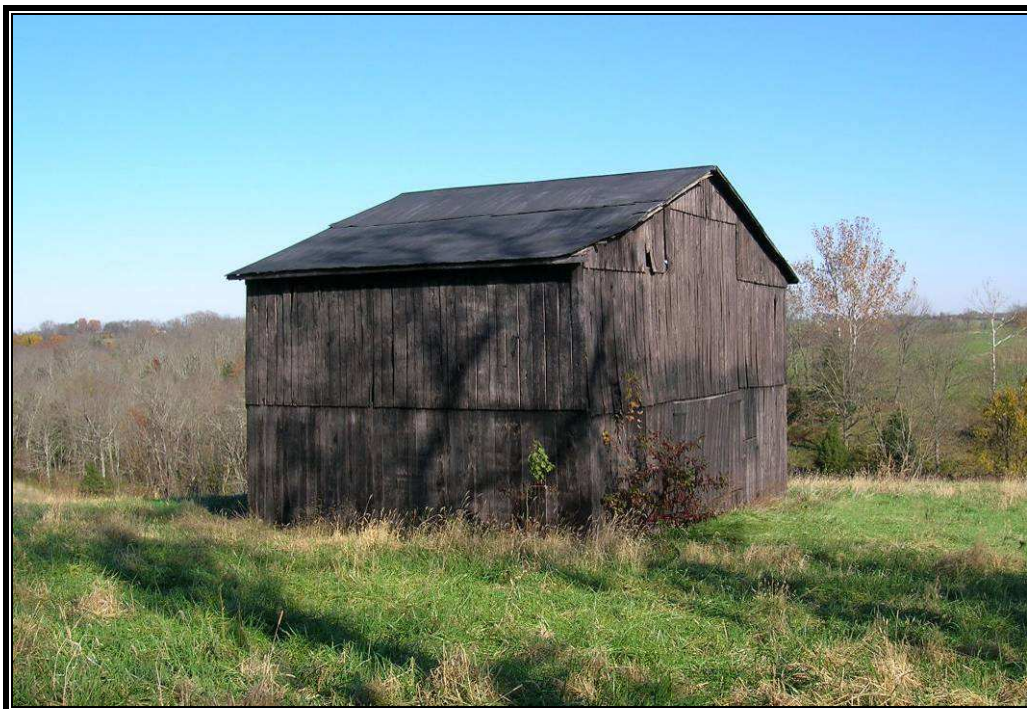


Figure 12.122. Site 123, Three-bent tobacco/hay barn clad in vertical boards.



Figure 12.123. Site 123, One-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame, abandoned house.



Figure 12.124. Site 123, View of collapsing rear ell.



Figure 12.125. Site 123, Front-gable, single-bay, frame garage.



Figure 12.126. Site 123, View to the southeast to Italianate house from garage.



Figure 12.127. Site 123, Stone chimney looking southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Listed. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. This house was previously listed in the NRHP as part of the multiple property nomination entitled, “Multiple Resources of Garrard County.” This structure was determined eligible under Criterion C as Garrard County’s best example of a rural Italianate-style brick dual-entry house (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:129). The KHC could not make a determination of eligibility with the information provided, according to a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Additional information for this site was presented in letters dated July 9, 2004 (D. A. Doerrfeld to D. M. Waldner, letter, 9 July 2004) and October 13, 2004 (T. Spurlock to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 October 2004) in regards to the presence of a large, rural historic district associated with this site. In a letter dated January 10, 2005, the KHC concurred that the Italianate residence (GD-66) was eligible for listing on the NRHP and that the site did not meet the criteria for being

part of a rural historic district (D. L. Morgan to A. Goodman, letter, 10 January 2005).

The proposed boundary for this site includes the house within its fenced lot (Figure 12.128). The rectangular boundary remains the same as that proposed in the “Multiple Resources of Garrard County” NRHP nomination for this site. The front and rear boundary is 115 ft in length while the sides are 123 ft in length (KHC, Survey and National Register Files).

Effects Recommendation: Adverse Effect.

Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr: Adverse Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for this site is located approximately 950 ft southwest of the proposed project’s Section 13, which is a part of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr. Section 13 of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed project will be visible from the front, side, and rear yards within the NRHP boundary for Site 123, resulting in an effect to a historic resource listed in the NRHP. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors other than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed of the proposed project. Figure 12.129 is a view toward Site 123 from the Dunn Cemetery (Site 124).



Figure 12.128. Site 123 (GD-66) listed NRHP boundary.



Figure 12.129. Site 123, View to the southwest from Site 124 toward NRHP boundary of Site 123.

The proposed Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr are located northeast of Site 124, or to the rear of the view presented in Figure 12.129. Figure 12.129 illustrates there are no visual intrusions between the proposed southern new build alternate and Site 123. Significance under Criterion C for distinctive design or physical characteristics is normally not diminished by influences that do not alter or remove the materials manifesting the characteristics or methods the structure represents. In this example, the proposed project is introducing new vertical and horizontal elements in the viewshed of the site. According to 36 CFR 800,

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association...[and] Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's

eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative [36 CFR 800.5(1)].

The proposed electric transmission line of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will be fully visible to the front, side, and rear yards of the residence as it crosses the agricultural fields to the northeast of the house. The introduction of these new vertical and horizontal elements will adversely affect the historic qualities of setting and feeling that contribute to the integrity of the site. Thus, the introduction of the proposed Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will have an adverse effect on Site 123. As a result of the adverse effect on the site, consultation between EKPC and KHC is recommended in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate this adverse effect.

Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr: No Adverse Effect

The proposed NRHP boundary for Site 123 is located approximately 1,800 ft south and 1,650 ft southeast of the proposed project's Section 11, which is a part of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr. Section 11 of the proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the project may only be partially visible from the NRHP boundary for the site. As illustrated in Figure 12.130, it appears the topography will conceal the majority of the proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr from the side and rear yards within the NRHP boundary for Site 123. Although Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr may only be partially visible from Site 123, this will result in an effect to a historic resource listed in the NRHP. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors other than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed of the proposed project. Significance under Criterion C for distinctive design or physical characteristics is normally not diminished by influences that do not alter or remove the materials manifesting the characteristics or methods the structure represents. In this example, the proposed project may introduce new vertical and horizontal elements in the

viewshed of the site. According to 36 CFR 800, "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" (36 CFR 800.5[1]). 36 CFR 800 continues to state that "Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative" (36 CFR 800.5[1]). In this example, the distance from the proposed alternates, the topography, and outbuildings will obscure the view, if any, from Site 123. The introduction of proposed Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will not adversely affect the historic qualities that contribute to the integrity of Site 123. Thus, the introduction of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will result in a determination of No Adverse Effect.



Figure 12.130. Site 123, View to northwest from NRHP boundary of Site 123.

Site 124

KHC Survey #: GD-402

Photographs: Figures 12.131–12.132

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 711565 N: 4168324

Description: This is the Dunn family cemetery, located northeast of the Dunn-Watkins house (Site 123) (Figures 12.131–12.132). The cemetery consists of five marked graves resting on the crest of a rise in a pasture. Three of the graves are marked by ledger stones, a fourth is missing its ledger stone, and the fifth is marked with a fieldstone. Two of the ledger stones rest on stacked limestone, while the remaining third is laid on four pieces of limestone, one on each side. One of the graves, much smaller than the other three, is lacking its ledger stone. Having only the four vertical stones remaining, it possibly marks the grave of a child. Brush around the cemetery had been cleared and the stones restacked at the time of the previous survey, but most of the remaining three ledger stones have been broken. Only Elizabeth Dunn's ledger stone remains legible, stating she was William's wife, her date of birth (April 1761) and death (July 1833). According to a newspaper article, those buried in the cemetery include

William Dunn, Elizabeth Dunn, their granddaughter Emily, and Emily's husband, Andrew Pope (Garrard County News 1992:7B, 9B).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This site was previously surveyed for the Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00) report completed in December 2003. The cemetery was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of the diminished integrity of the site (Spurlock and McCarley 2003:136). The KHC could not make a determination of eligibility with the information provided, according to a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Additional information for this site was presented in letters dated July 9, 2004 (D. A. Doerrfeld to D. M. Waldner, letter, 9 July 2004) and October 13, 2004 (T. Spurlock to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 October 2004) in regards to the presence of a large, rural historic district associated with this site. In a letter dated January 10, 2005, the KHC concurred that the Dunn Cemetery (GD-402) was not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and that the site did not meet the criteria for being part of a rural historic district (D. L. Morgan to A. Goodman, letter, 10 January 2005).

Effects Recommendation: N/A

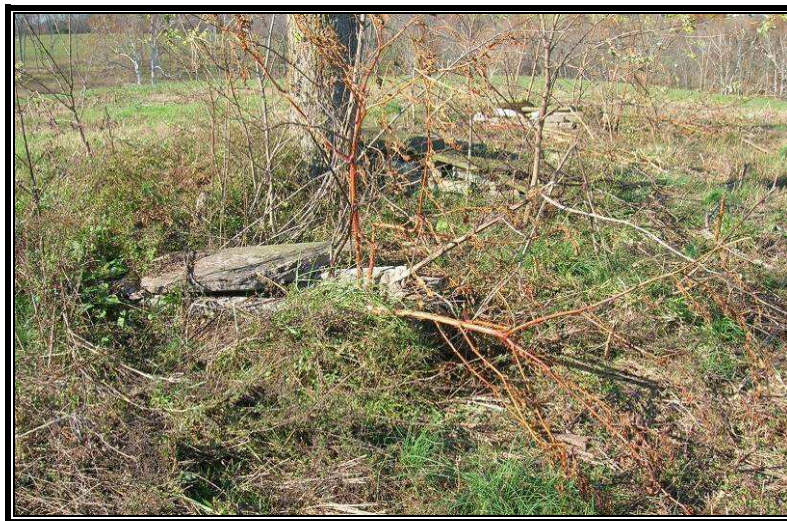


Figure 12.131. Site 124, Dunn Cemetery looking northwest (GD-402).



Figure 12.132. Site 124, View of one of the interments in the Dunn Cemetery.

Site 125

KHC Survey #: GD-529

Photographs: N/A

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713539 N: 4167258

Description: This house is located at 733 U.S. 27, just north of the Lancaster city limits. Photos of the site are not included here because the business that currently occupies the house refused permission for exterior photographs. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), frame American Bungalow. The recessed front porch, supported by battered wood columns, extends the length of the façade. The porch columns are situated atop vinyl-clad piers. The porch deck is constructed of modern treated lumber. The single-leaf entry, located slightly off center on the façade, contains a historic Craftsman-style wood door with eight lights in the upper portion. Windows flanking the entry contain six-over-one-light double-hung wood

sashes. A central gable-roof dormer is located on the front roof slope. The dormer contains three windows with six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. Windows on the side elevations contain either one-over-one-light replacement sashes or six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. A gable-roof addition is located on the rear elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Decorative wood knee braces are located beneath the wide eaves on the side elevations. The house rests on a concrete block foundation.

The house appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.14). A house in the approximate location of Site 125 appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10) (KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. American Bungalows are common house forms throughout central Kentucky and the state. Because of their regional and national popularity, eligible examples should retain a high degree of integrity as well as character defining features, which include multi-light over single-light windows, Craftsman style

doors and porch elements, knee braces and rafter tails. With its replacement siding, some replacement windows, and rear addition, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a Bungalow in Garrard County. A better example is Site 48, a Bungalow that appears to be eligible under Criterion C. Nor does this site appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

